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The Bombay Chronicle

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12

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VOL. XIX NO. 135— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE REVIEWS SITUATION.

DEBATE ON R. T. C. QUESTION.

No Participation Unless And Until Govt. Fulfil Truce Terms.

BENGAL DISPUTE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION

Complete secrecy is being observed about the proceedings of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which commenced its sittings at Mani Bhuvan, on Tuesday afternoon.

BENGAL DISPUTE.

It is, however, understood that most of the time was taken up by the Bengal Congress disputes both Messrs. Sen-Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose, leaders, of the rival groups presented their respective cases. The Working Committee after hearing both sides referred the whole question to the Sole arbitration of Mr. M. S. Aney by mutual consent.

TRUCE AND GOVERNMENT

A general discussion on the present situation then followed. There was a consensus of opinion that the Government on their part have not fully carried out the terms of the Delhi Truce. It was generally felt that the Congress should not participate in the Round Table Conference unless and until the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was implemented in the proper spirit by the Governments concerned.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

Many questions which have a direct bearing on the agreement and the Round Table Conference such as the non-release of prisoners, the land revenue collections, etc., are still to come before the Committee.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The vital question of Communal Unity has not yet been touched.

As things stand at present the Working Committee is expected to sit for three days.

PROBLEMS THAT FACE COMMITTEE.

In an atmosphere surcharged with suspense and no small amount of speculation, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Mahatma Gandhi's Bombay residence, on Tuesday afternoon. Although the scheduled time of the meeting was 3 in the afternoon, a majority of the members had come much earlier to have a talk with Mahatmaji. Down below, the street in front of Mani Bhuvan was thronged by crowds of impatient people eagerly waiting for Gandhiji's "Darshan."

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The members of the Working Committee present at the meeting were: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President; Mahatma Gandhi; Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Sen-Gupta; Sardar Sardul Singh; Dr. Syed Mahmud; Dr. Ansari; Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram; Sjt. M. S. Aney; Dr. Alam; Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. K. F. Nariman. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had not arrived in Bombay and Babu Rajendra Prashad although he was present at Mani Bhuvan could not participate in the discussions owing to his having been laid up with high fever. Besides the members of the Working Committee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sjt. Konda Venkatapayya were present at the meeting by invitation.

THREE DAYS' MEETING.

The members of the Working Committee were not in possession of the agenda before the time of the meeting. To them also the subjects to be discussed were a matter for speculation. As it is, the Working Committee seems to be faced with a number of questions.

The Working Committee, it is understood, began with the consideration of the Bengal election disputes. There was a hot discussion on the subject. The rival views were just before the Committee by Sjt. Sen Gupta and Babu Subash Chandra Bose. It was impossible to come to a decision on the spot as the matters involved required examination. The Working Committee, therefore, passed the following resolution which was given to the Press by the General Secretary.

In view of the local situation that has arisen in Bengal in connection with the Provincial Congress Committee elections and in view of the charges being made generally in connection with the affairs of the Bengal P. C. C. and in view of counter-charges the Working Committee having heard Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta and with their consent appoints Sjt. M. S. Aney to be the sole arbitrator to entertain all matter that might be referred to him by the respective parties and to give his final decision thereon. Provided that the appointment of the arbitrator shall not be deemed to cause the suspension of the elections now going on except that it shall be open for the arbitrator on sufficient cause being shown suspend the election.

The members of the Committee had then a long discussion on the political situation and especially on the Congress participation in the R. T. C. It is reported that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took a prominent part in this discussion. Some members of the Working Committee, it is said, severely criticised the Government's attitude in regard to the fulfilment of the truce terms. There was a general opinion that unless and until the terms of the truce were fully given effect to by the Government, Mahatmaji should refuse to proceed to London. The discussion, it is further reported, was not confined to any definite proposition. It went in all directions and covered in its range a number of important issues. The opinion is slowly shaping itself and after every member has his say the Committee will be in a position to entertain a definite proposition.

The Working Committee sat till 7-30 p.m. and then adjourned to Wednesday when it meets at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.), at the same place. The discussion in regard to R. T. C. it, is forced, likely to take much of the time of the Committee.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who could not be present at yester-

(Continued on page 5.)

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH

Pt. Jawaharlal's Retort To Critics.

SURAT, June 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who paid a flying visit to this city accompanied by Messrs. Gandhi and Abdul Gaffar Khan on their way to Bombay from Bardoli, Addressed a largely attended meeting here last night in the Swaraj Ashram. The Pandit paid a glowing tribute to Gujerat for her contribution to the fight for freedom and said he was incapable of giving any lesson to Gujerat.

TRAVESTY OF FACTS.

Jawaharlal emphatically denied the charge levelled against him that he did not wish for peace between the two countries, namely, England and India and that he was inciting people to be prepared for fight, thus breaking the Truce. it was a travesty of facts, because he knew no responsible and sane man would wish for the destruction of millions of his countrymen unnecessarily. What he really meant was that during the Truce there was to be a conference between Indian and British delegates to achieve India's objective and that was only possible if Mr. Gandhi, the spokesman of India, had the strength of millions of Indians at his back. Otherwise Mr. Gandhi's position would not be that of a plenipotentiary and would be no better than our 60 or 70 Indians who participated in the first Conference despite all their abilities. Besides, if we failed to achieve the goal as a result of the conference the path of Indians was obvious, namely, the resumption of the fight. He was, therefore, asking people to be alert till full freedom was won.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also addressed the meeting in the course of which he urged the need for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is coming to Surat on 13th June to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar under the auspices of the local Navjivan Sangh during the celebration of the Swadeshi.—A. P.

BOMB IN POST OFFICE

Congress Volunteers Alleged Complicity.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

In connection with the arrest of five Bengalis following the find of a live bomb at Shambazar Post Office on Friday, it is stated that the suspects are Congress volunteers and the establishment where they have been arrested is under the direct supervision of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS REFUSE TO BE BULLIED BY HOOLIGANS.

—:o:—

Futile Attempts To Break Up Dongri Meeting.

10,000 MUSLIMS HEAR ALL-INDIA LEADERS.

SHOUTS AND STONE-THROWING DO NOT PRODUCE EFFECT.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS' MAD RUSH.

Violent attempts were made by a handful of hooligans to break up the mass meeting organised by the B. P. C. C. on Tuesday night at Dongri Maidan.

In spite of the rumours in the city for the last two days that attempts would be made to break up the meeting as was done two months back at the same place when Syed Ataullah Bukhari addressed a meeting organised by the Nationalist Muslim Party and at whih a Pathan Congress volunteer, Bachi Nur was stabbed to death.

About ten thousand people, mostly Muslims, assembled to hear the Congress leaders. Loud speakers were installed and they were working very nicely.

The proceedings commenced at 10 p.m. and in the absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman who was to preside, Mr. Abdul Rahman Suleiman Mitha was voted to the chair.

DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who was the first speaker addressed the gathering for about 15 minutes in pin drop silence. He was given a very patient hearing throughout. He paid at the outset a glowing tribute to Bombay for its great achievement during the Civil Disobedience movement and added that his city, Delhi, played an equally important part. It was to the credit of Delhi that it sent a large number of Muslim volunteers as well as prominent Muslim divines to jail. He made a fervent appeal for communal unity and exhorted Hindus and Muslims to forget the past to forgive each other and to live like brothers in peace and amity. Unless they did that he held that India could not achieve freedom.

DR. SYED MAHMUD'S SPEECH.

Dr. Ansari was followed by Dr. Syed Mahmud, the General Secretary of the Congress. He spoke for about twenty minutes and was given a patient hearing. He dwelt at length on the history of Muslim politics in India during the British regime and pointed out how Muslims kept themselves aloof from the political movements in the country and sometimes opposed them and how thereby they had to suffer. He declared that it was no longer possible for any one community to stem the tide of resurgent nationalism in the country and even if Muslim opposed it and sided with Britain, India would attain freedom. The only reasonable course open to Muslims was to join hands with their fellow countrymen of other communities and to fight for the freedom of India.

When the speaker had continued his speech for about 25 minutes a handful of person started shouting with a view to stop the speaker. The huge audience refused to be moved and was determined to hear the speaker.

The mischief-mongers retired to a corner and began shouting at short intervals and raising the cries "Maulana Shaukat Ali Zindabad."

MISCHIEF-MONGERS REPRIMANDED.

Despite the shouting and frequent interruptions the speaker went on. After Dr. Syed Mahmud Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressed the meeting for about half an hour. He severely reprimanded the mischief-mongers for their un-Islamic and disgraceful behaviour and exhorted the Muslims not to be led away by the handful of hooligans but to listen to the sound advise of selfless leaders of the community.

Finding that their object could not be achieved by mere shouting the hooligans indulged for sometime in stone-throwing. As a result some persons were hit but fortunately none was seriously wounded. (One member of the audience brought two pieces stone to the "Chronicle" office).

(BURY DIFFEERNCES.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was followed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal also got a patient hearing. He exhorted Indians to bury communal differences and to join in the fight for getting bread for the poor.

The hostile demonstrators continued shouting and once or twice tried to rush at the dais but their attempts failed as the huge audience stuck to their seats.

Shortly after midnight the president dissolved the meeting and the audience as well as the hostile demonstrators left the place.

POLICE CHIEF ON THE SPOT.

A party of about 25 policemen and several officers was present near the meeting. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, arrived later.

As a result of stone-throwing four persons were hit. Mr. Abdul Rahman Suleiman Mitha, the President, was also hit. They were admitted in the Congress Free Hospital.

(A fuller report of the speeches will appear in to-morrow's "Chronicle.")

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

A Great Gathering

The Indian States People Conference opened its third session in the Royal Opera House on Tuesday evening with scenes fitting to the occasion. The auditorium and the galleries were filled with delegates and visitors to their utmost capacity.

That it was a huge success there was no doubt from the way those present evinced interest in the proceedings. Among those present were also Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Pro. G. R. Abhayankar, Messrs. Papatlal, L. Chudgar, G. R. Trivedi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mavji Govind Seth, Nagindas Master, A. V. Thakkar, A. J. Soares, Drs. Sumant Mehta and Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi.

The proceedings began with singing of national songs followed by reading of the telegrams and messages from Mr. C. Y. Chitamani, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Bahadur A. B. Lathe, Shriyuts Manilal Kothari, S. G. Vaze, R. P. Karandikar, N. C. Kelkar, K. T. Mathew, Sir M. Vishveshvaraya, and others.

The speeches of the President and Chairman of the Conferences appear on another page.

"REVOLUTIONARY SUSPECTS."

Released From Cawnpore Jail.

CAWNPORE, June 9.

Messrs. Gopinath Singh and Prakash Narayan Saxena who were arrested last Saturday afternoon as resolutionary suspects and whom the District Magistrate of Cawnpore in his recent communique referred to as the accomplices of the four men who are believed to be well-known revolutionaries were released from the Cawnpore District gaol this evening at about 7-30. Mr. Sanyal is also expected to be released soon.

Some sensation leading to a stampede was caused near the Meston Road this evening when a tree fell down near the Gilis Bazar outpost.

GERMAN STATESMEN LEAVE ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 9.

The memorable visit of Bruening and Curtius to England terminated with their departure from Southampton in the destroyer "Winchester" which conveyed them to their liner lying at Cowes Roads.

Before leaving, they expressed opinion that their conversations here with Mr. MacDonald and other Ministers would do much to help international co-operation.

Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson have accepted their invitation to pay a return visit to Germany, but the date has not been fixed.—Reuter.

PEASANTS' PROTEST PROCESSION.

Alleged Illegal And Coercive Measures Of Talukdars.

PARADE OF FORCE AT SHIVAGARH

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHIVAGARH, June 9.

A procession of more than 1,000 kisans of the Sardar Amarsingh and Birpal Singh estate was taken out yesterday evening at Rae Bareli. It is alleged that illegal and coercive measures, like making "Murga" etc. were employed by the talukdars of Rae Bareli for realising rents. The procession with Sjt Sitlasahai at its head marched through the main streets of the city and terminated at Tilak Bhawan. A public meeting yas held; a few kisans described in their own words their income and expenditure on agriculture this year. It was found that the utmost the tenants could pay was 37.5 per cent after deducting enhancement after settlement.

Sjt. Sitlasahai informed the audience that he had put the case of the Utturpart peasants for remission before Sardar Umarsingh and had requested the Deputy Commissioner also to intervene. A resolution was adopted urging the peasants to pay 37.5 per cent. of the rent immediately provided full discharge was given by Sardar Amarsingh.

The tenants of Sardar Birpal Singh stood up one by one describing illegal and reprehensible excesses alleged to have been perpetrated on the tenants for realising rent. The meeting requested the Deputy Commissioner to hold an enquiry into the allegations at once and to put a stop to the alleged excesses failing which the meeting authorised Sjt Sitlasahai to demand on behalf of the tenants from the Provincial Congress Committee, an enquiry into the excesses.

The tenants were advised to bear all sufferings silently like the brave satyagrahis of the Gurdwara movement and never to retaliate.

A procession of about one hundred armed police marched in the city this morning. The people were surprised at this parade of force during the truce.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 9.

Previous closing rate	8.38
To-day's opening rate	3.38
Difference	nil
To-day's closing rate	8.18
Difference	—.20

Broach expectation J./A. Rs. 159
Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 175

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, June 9.

Previous closing rate	4.43
To-day's opening rate	4.53
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	4.58
Difference	plus .15

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 9.

Silver Ready	12 5/16
Lower	—.1
Silver Forward	12 5/16
Lower	—.1

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 9.

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	With duty —15.

"ABSOLUTELY MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST FRONTIER MOVEMENT"

—"FRONTIER GANDHI"

Pathans Have Loyally Abided By Truce Terms

SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF BREACH BY AUTHORITIES

"All the propaganda carried on by interested parties against Frontier movement is absolutely malicious," declared Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the "Frontier Gandhi," in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative at "Mani Bhuvan", on Tuesday morning.

"My volunteers are absolutely peaceful and they have obeyed implicitly all the instructions of the Congress," he added.

Explaining how the terms of the Delhi Truce are observed by Frontier Congressmen, Khan Abdul Gaffar said: "After the Truce there has been a complete suspension of all our activities with the exception of a weekly parade of volunteers on which occasion general instructions as regards their behaviour are given to them. There is absolutely no other activity beyond peaceful and spontaneous enrolment of Khudai Khidmatgars with ever increasing numbers. I know that this feature is looked upon by hostile critics with great uneasiness, but it cannot be helped."

LOYAL ABIDING BY TRUCE TERMS.

Proceeding the Pathan leader observed: "I affirm that we are loyally abiding by the terms of the Truce in every respect. But on the other hand my grievance against the authorities is that provocation in the form of military display and the raising of anti-national cries by the troops still continues unabated. Petty assaults for no rhyme or reason on Khudai Khidmatgars are reported every now and then. I am, however, confident that the tremendous success of the past movement has more than convinced the people of my province of the value of non-violence.

OVER 12 PRISONERS UNRELEASED YET.

Asked if he could give a specific instance of breach of the Delhi Truce by the authorities, Khan Abdul Gaffar said "Over a dozen prisoners have not yet been released from the Malakand Agency, although there is no charge against them of committing violence or inciting others to commit violence. These persons were convicted under the same Section and for the same offence as myself, and there is absolutely no justification for the Government to keep them in jail, under the Truce Terms."

"But that is not all," continued Khan Abdul Gaffar. "Recently of a number of young men were arrested at Charsadda and other places for staging a drama which, I am legally advised, contains nothing incrimating."

BAN ON "FRONTIER GANDHI."

"Over and above all this in authorities have chosen to interfere even with my movements. An order was passed on May 17, under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting me from making a speech at Hathi Khell in Bannu, District. I obeyed the order in fulfilment of Gandhiji's instructions although it was highly insulting provocative and absolutely uncalled for."

He added: "In preventing me from mixing with my people and carrying to them the message of Congress which is the message of peace, love and non-violence the authorities are defeating their own ends."

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WANTED—SERVICE by a Hindu youth, well experienced in Seeds, Wheat, Grains and Hemp trades, knowing typewriting, and correspondence. Please apply soon, to Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—300 empty tin lined deal-wood cases in good condition. Size 32 inches by 25 inches. Can be seen at 22, Rampart Row, Fort.
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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOST-NO-DISO), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th June, 1931.
3109

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1931, to MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1931.
3126.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 18th June, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Shivram L. Kini and others—Requesting that a Fourth Standard Class may be opened in the Municipal Marathi School at Mori Road, Mahim.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet of the Society for the year 1930.

3. Letter from Mulla Harkha, late Halalkhore, C Ward—Applying for a gratuity in respect of his service in the Municipality.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Institute of Public Cleansing (London)—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to attend the International Conference on Public Cleansing to be held in London in July next.

5. Letter from the President, National Recreation Association (New York)—Inviting the President or his delegates to attend the First International Recreation Congress to be held in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., in July 1932.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding copies of the report of the Committee for the year 1930.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Local Self-Government Institute—Regarding the holding of the 1931 Session of the Provincial Conference of the Local Bodies of the Bombay Presidency.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

9. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's order, a Budget transfer of Rs. 720, to meet the payment of allowances to six Compounders for attending certain Municipal dispensaries for women.

10. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 768, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of providing a wire-gauze covering over the newly constructed rat-pit at the Haffkine Institute.

11. Regarding a proposal for leasing a rear flat on the 2nd floor of Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, for a period of two years for accommodating the A Ward Assessment Office.

12. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, certain Municipal Service, etc., Regulations relative to the payment of travelling, etc., allowances to Municipal Employees.

13. Recommending that the Commissioner be requested that in future when submitting loan applications to the Standing Committee and the Corporation for sanction, he should also obtain and submit along with the applications the Municipal Auditors' Report thereon, etc.

14. Recommending sanction to an increment, in advance of due date, being given to the Matron, King Edward Memorial Hospital.

15. Recommending sanction to the Acworth Leper Asylum being paid from the 1st March 1931 at the rate of Rs. 19 per head per month for the maintenance of resident lepers in the Asylum.

16. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment of the additional contribution to the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital for the year 1930-31.

17. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 4,300 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of a large crankshaft together with one set of main bearing brasses required for the Air Compressor Station at Love Grove.

18. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,745 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the amount of a bill submitted by Mr. N. D. Kanga, Civil Engineer and Expert Valuer, for professional services rendered by him in connection with the valuation of Mills.

19. Recommending sanction to the Social Welfare Work for the benefit of the Municipal labour staff at the Valpakhady Centre being entrusted to the Y.M.C.A.

20. Recommending sanction to the grant given to the Y.M.C.A. for the conduct of Social Welfare Work for the benefit of the Municipal labour staff being increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per centre for the year 1931-32.

21. Recommending that the amendments proposed in the Revised Table of License Fees submitted by the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be sanctioned.

22. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,550 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the presentation of a Farewell Address to Lord Irwin, on his retirement from the office of Viceroy and Govenor-General of India.

23. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,070 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the presentation of an Address of Welcome to the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy-Designate of India, on his arrival in Bombay.

24. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 785 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the presentation of a Civic Address to Mahatma Gandhi.

25. Regarding the question of appointing a whole-time paid Solicitor for the Municipality.

26. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 312-15-2 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment of a bill for the month of February, 1931 preferred by the B. B. & C. I. Railway in connection with the expenditure incurred by them for sealing tins of ghee, etc.

27. Regarding the question of entering into a contract for a period of seven years for the supply of electric current at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

28. Recommending that an amount of Rs. 11,002-10-6 representing the balance of interest due from Mr. M. M. Dadarkar under the terms of settlement in respect of the acquisition of his property at Dadar Kumbharwada Road, be foregone.

29. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,125 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of providing covered wooden shelves in the Health Department Head Office.

30. Recommending sanction to the Commissioner being authorised to incur extra expenditure during the absence on casual leave of certain staff of the Engineering Department.

31. Statement of a Budget Transfer in respect of an amount not exceeding Rs. 500, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

32. (a) Forwarding a copy of the Special Attendance Officer's Report about the Progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards for the quarter ending 31st March, 1930 and (b) Submitting a further report on the subject.

33. Forwarding a report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards for the quarter ending 31st December, 1930.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

34. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and the suburbs during the quarter ending 31st March, 1931.

35. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1931.

36. Forwarding statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

37. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

38. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

39. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes, metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.

40. Reporting as to the action taken in respect of the various breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes mentioned in the list for the month of January 1931.

41. Forwarding a summary of replies received from the heads of departments as to the extent to which it has been possible for them to give effect to the Corporation Resolution expressing opinion that all Municipal employees should use Swadeshi cloth.

42. Regarding a proposal for the cancellation of a lease of a plot of City Improvement Trust land on Suparibag Estate leased for the construction of a Municipal Primary School building.

43. Regarding a proposal for giving, free of cost, to the Trustees of Shri Jakhadevi Temple, Dadar, Kumbharwada Road, a small strip of Municipal land intervening between the front portion of the temple and the roadline.

44. Government letter—Regarding the Corporation's proposal for the levy of a surcharge or a local fund cess at annas 2 on each rupee of land revenue realised in the City of Bombay.

45. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the name of a Councillor who has ceased to be a member of a certain Committee owing to his absence from the meetings of the Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

46-47. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—(46) For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it permissible for the Corporation to express an opinion on appointments to the post of the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, and (47) For requesting the Commissioner to provide a fan in the public galleries for the benefit of the visitors attending Corporation Meetings.

48. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of constructing a building for accommodating certain Municipal Offices in F Ward which are at present situated in hired premises, etc.

49. From Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For amending the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Special Committees so as to reduce the quorum of members required to be present at a meeting to eight.

50. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, an ex-Councillor.

51. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report as to the ways and means to be adopted for enabling the Corporation to purchase the Tramway undertaking in 1949.

52. From Mr. B. G. Pareikar—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

53-54. From Mr. R. A. Gole—(53) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that propositions for voting addresses to persons of distinction should be declared to have been carried only if 3/4ths of the members present vote for them, etc., and (54) For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act, so as to provide that tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 5 shall be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Roll as voters.

55. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to be a member of certain Committees.

56. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Navalkar Lane caused by the overflowing of dust bins and by a large number of people urinating there and for requesting him to take early measures to minimize the same.

57. From Dr. Poonsey H. Metsheri—For appointing Mr. Kanji K. Master to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

58. From Mr. V. D. Govindjee—For appointing Mr. Muljraj Karsondas to be a member of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee.

59. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the President erred in ruling out of order the amendment moved by Mr. Mehta re: enquiry into the fire at Dhabu Street.

60. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For appointing Mr. G. S. Wilson to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

61. From Mr. H. A. Lalljee—For expressing opinion that a panel recording the names of the Presidents of the Corporation, etc., from the year 1873 be put up in the President's Room.

62. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Dr. Poonsey H. Metsheri to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

63. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla—For appointing a Committee to reconsider the policy regarding licensing of hawkers, etc.

64. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the progress made in connection with the arrangements to be made for accommodating hawkers and squatters on the reclaimed site of the Bhuleshwar Tank.

65. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to empower the President to enforce orders passed by him under section 36-A of the Act with regard to the withdrawal or suspension of a Councillor.

66. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing the Corporations opinion that name boards bearing the name Khote Footpath should be put up at each extremity of the footpath on the Chowpatty Sea Face, etc.

67. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the increasing number of robberies, etc., in the Dadar Parsi Colony and to request him to take necessary steps in the matter.

68. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting the Commissioner to provide (1) electric fans and good seating arrangement in the Visitors' Gallery in the Corporation Hall and (2) fans for the reporters.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

69. Regarding the question of providing better facilities for Councillors occupying seats in the last two rows.

70. Regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken for the proposed amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality.

71. Regarding a draft reply to Government for the proposed levy of cotton export cess, etc., by the Bombay Municipality.

72. Regarding regulations for interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation.

73. Regarding the sub-division of wards and redistribution of seats and certain other matters in connection with Municipal Elections.

74. Confirmation of the proceedings of Special Committees.

75-76. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the proceedings of the Committee's (75) weekly and (76) monthly meetings.

77. Further consideration of a proposition for expressing opinion that the Indian National Flag should be hoisted on the Head Municipal Office all round the year.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 9th June 1931.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

ONE OLD "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 9578 of the face-value of Rs. 1,000 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., standing in the names of Chandulal Narandas and Himatlal Balubhai, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate Certificate will be issued to Messrs. CHANDULAL NARANDAS and HIMATLAL BALUBHAI.
5213

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. NARANDAS KARSONDAS TIJORIWALLA, of Bombay, Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Hira Gowa and his wife Kasturbai the mortgagees of the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale, held on 2nd June, 1931.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Sanadi land, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Northbrook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2060—3032, New Nos. 2/9180, 9180, Old Survey Nos. 366-337 and New Survey Nos.. 4/5025, Cadastral Survey Nos. 3854-3855, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Northbrook Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a common Gully and on or towards the South by temple of Shri Ramchandraji and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7713 (1) and Street Nos. 109 and 161 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1931.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Narandas Karsondas Tijoriwalla.
3123

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... WE NEED MORE WARS

:o:

A Satire On Politicians And Economists

I regret to have to say it, but the fact it we need more wars. I have not come to this conclusion without giving considerable though thought to the question. I have arrived at it by a careful study of the great thoughts of our leading economists and politicians, writes Yaffle in the "New Leader."

One cannot go against the unanimous opinions of the experts. They all agree that we must go on making more and more goods at an ever-increasing speed, and that, as nobody in this country can buy them, we must sell them outside the country.

In short, they all agree that the only way of salvation is in an increased export trade. It is no use denying this. Not a day passes but some Labour Minister, Tory statesman, or great newspaper editor gets up on what with the greatest respect I may call his hind legs and says it, so it must be true.

I will choose at random three or four notable utterances from among those of our leading economic thinkers who have recently spoken thus out of the fullness of their wisdom. First, Mr. Tom Johnston, in the House of Commons, re-asserted the old Faith for which the Labour Party fought and apparently died, after the Tory Party had died for the same cause. He said we must produce more, and for his part he suggested India, China and the Argentine as the destination of the goods we can't buy ourselves.

Then comes the famous economist, at whose words we always raise our hats, and who must be right because he has been saying the same thing for such a long time—Mr. J. A. Hobson. He says: "We must have larger foreign markets." Then comes he who has been acclaimed by Labour Ministers and the newspapers of all Parties as a business expert—the Prince of Wales. In a recent speech, to quote the "Daily News," he "made mincemeat of the insular view of trade" and urged keener competition with other countries for the South American markets. And the fact that two million unemployed rose up and asked if they might have some of the mincemeat has nothing to do with the case.

PROSPERITY AND WEATHER.

Finally, let me take the recent profound utterance of Mr. Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who has just made a great appeal for keener competition with foreigners. He says, "The problem we have to face is—How can we be prepared to reap the benefits of prosperity when it comes?"

He does not, of course, say how and when prosperity is to return. That is not his place. It is not any man's place. Prosperity, as all good men know, comes and goes like the weather. We cannot control it. It bloweth, like the wind, where it listeth. Like the traders in the old days before there were steamers, we sit and wait for the trade wind, thereby proving that steamer are not much use after all.

And so Mr. Gillett invites us to sit down and think what we shall do when the weather changes and prosperity comes along. For this, he said, we need "a united front." Like the poor Indian whose untutored mind sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind, so Mr. Gillett, gazing at thee sky waits for prosperity to fall from on high.

Prosperity, it should be pointed out, means that the people will have money to buy the things they make. They haven't got it now, and we can't give it them because, as any banker will tell you, if we did it would snow ink. So we must sell the goods to the foreigners, Mr. Gillett therefore called upon the various expert Trade Missions to tell us how to do this. He wants them to "search every fruitful corner in the world" for markets.

This will provide some good sport. For, as you know, the difficulty in selling goods to foreigners is that they are at trying to sell goods themselves. Therefore, the Trade Missions of the other countries will also be searching for the same fruitful corners. We shall see Missions rushing about the world looking for fruitful corners at faster and faster speed as the fruitful corners become less and less. Sometimes they will all catch sight of a fruitful corner at once: then there will be some fine speed tests as they all race for it from different directions.

Sometimes it will be a dead-heat. "My fruitful corner, I think," the English will say, with their natural good manners. "Mine, I believe," the Americans will reply, with native courtesy. "I got here first," the English will continue. "Oh yeah?" the Americans will say, "Izzat so?" And there will be an awkward pause, during which the inhabitants of the fruitful corner will wonder what is going to happen to them.

It is clear that when nations get to this situation there will be a fight, and, for my part, think a war is the best way. Let me explain.

EXPORT SHELLS.

We can only live by export. We cannot sell our goods here because we haven't the money; so we must ask the foreigners to buy them. But the foreigners have also decided that they can only live by exports. Like us, they are cutting down their wages to compete with other foreigners. Therefore, all the nations will soon be trying to export to each other and nobody will be able to buy anything. All the manufactured goods of all the nations will be all dressed up and nowhere to go.

Clearly, the only way out is to find some way of making the goods get rid of themselves. Now, no kind of goods does this so well as an explosive shell. A shell is essentially an export good. Only by the rarest accident does the country of origin consume its own. Further, shell-making is the one trade where money can always be found for good wages.

If all the nations would set to and start making shells they would soon be all hard at work, with no need to worry about finding customers for their goods. It would, incidentally, solve unemployment.

Personally, I think this solves the problem. And having assisted Mr. Gillett in attaining the logical conclusion of his argument, I do not think it is too much to expect a word of thanks.

THE PUZZLED M. P'S

The Names Are Similar And Their Lives Are Wretched.

Two Socialist M.P.s are conferring, with a view to discovering, if possible, how to avoid the constant confusion caused by similarity of their names.

They are Mr. Leonard Matters, members for Kennington, and Mr. George Mathers, members for West Edinburgh.

"Something must be done about it," said Mr. Matters. "I am getting his bills and he is getting my cheques, or the other way about.

"The Speaker calls on me to put a question and I think he is calling on my colleague. I nudge him, and he answers that he has not got a question down. Visitors send in for one of us when they want the other.

"Letters find their way to the wrong destination, and altogether we are living a wretched life.

"Perhaps the only solution which will meet the case is that one of us should change his name. My Australian blood will have none of this, and Mr. Mathers being of Scottish lineage is equally determined.

LABOUR IN HOUSE OF LORDS

No Intention To Create Hundreds Of Peers

The Prime Minister's references in his Workshop speech on May 1, says the "Daily Herald," to the House of Lords were warmly welcomed by Labour M.P.'s and peers.

Of late there has been increasing indignation at Westminster at the unfair handicap under which the handful of Labour peers is working.

The following figures show the absurdity of the present position:

Conservative Peers	489
Liberal Peers	79
Labour Peers	19
Politics not known	140

Statements were in circulation that organised representations had been made to Mr. MacDonald that he should advise the King to appoint a substantial number of new Labour Peers.

There is no truth in these stories, although it is well known that the Labour Peers would like to be strengthened.

The idea that there was any intention of creating hundreds of Labour Peers was specifically rejected by the Prime Minister in his speech the other day.

Labour Peers may have conveyed to the Prime Minister their personal views on the present difficulties of the group in the House of Lords—but nothing more has been done.

The present Labour Peers are: Lords Amulree, Arnold, Chelmsford, De La Warr, Dickinson, Gorell, Kinnoull, Kirkley, Marks, Marley, Noel-Buxton, Olivier, Parmoor, Passfield, Ponsonby, Rochester, Sanderson, Sankey and Snell.

The new Earl Russell, formerly the hon. Bertrand Russell, is a supporter of the Labour Party, but he has not yet taken his seat.

GUJERAT P. C. C. AFFAIRS

DR. CHANDULAL DESAI'S RESIGNATION

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, June 7.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has resigned from the executive committee of the Gujerat Provincial Committee on account of foundamental difference of opinion regarding the method of work.

CIVILISATION IN PERIL

More Social Science The Remedy

LUDWIG MOND LECTURE

Professor William McDougall, F.R.S., delivered the Ludwig Mond lecture at Manchester University taking as his topic "Our science and our civilisation."

The state of any civilisation, the lecturer said, reflects the state of knowledge of the people, and the state of our knowledge, of our science, should therefore be examined when we were faced with disorders and dangers. Our Western civilisation was top-heavy and lop-sided, and it grew more lop-sided every year, so that its stability became more doubtful and the danger of its collapse more threatening. Both the top-heaviness and the lop-sidedness were due to science. Since Galileo physical science had advanced at a constantly accelerating pace, but the biological sciences had lagged far behind.

"If this is true of McDougall remarked still more is it true of the sciences of man and of society. We talk of psychology, of economics, and of political science, of jurisprudence, of sociology, and of many other supposed sciences; but the simple truth is that all these fine names simply mark great gaps in our knowledge or, rather, fields of possible sciences that as yet have hardly begun to take shape and being. The names stand for aspirations rather than achievements. They define a programme, they vaguely indicate regions of a vast wilderness hardly yet explored and certainly not mapped, regions in which chaos still reigns, yet regions which must be reduced to order if our civilisation is to endure."

THE PART OF THE CHURCHES

Among the grounds for the backwardness of the human sciences Professor McDougall mentioned the opposition of the churches, which had permitted the study of some of man's cultural achievements, such as language and literature, but had frowned upon the study of his belief, his superstitions, his religions, his magic, and his custom. Especially it had opposed those biological studies which tended to reveal man as part of nature. "And let me remind you," the lecturer added, "our universities have been and still are largely controlled and shaped by the churches." As another and perhaps the most important ground of the rudimentary state of the biological and human sciences Professor McDougall mentioned the general acceptance of the mechanistic account of the world, which had hampered and perverted all biological and especially all psychological research, enveloping and overwhelming the popular mind like a dark cloud.

The discoveries of physical science, greatly increasing the numbers of mankind and adding immensely to the delicacy, intimacy, and importance of the relations between men and groups had at the same time give no guidance whatsoever in the difficult task of coping with these new complexities.

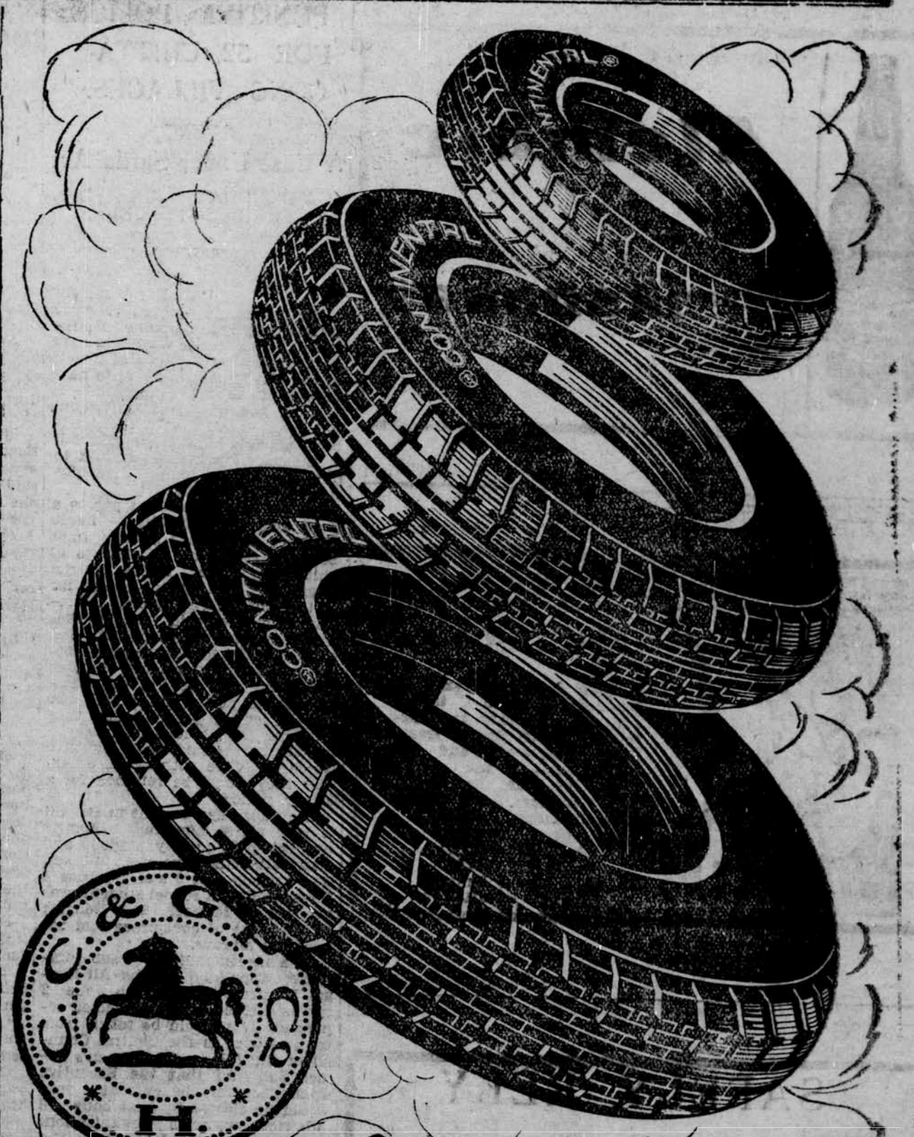
SCIENCE AND MORE SCIENCE.

We lived in an age of grave disorder and threatening chaos, and it was, in the main, due to science. What was the remedy "The remedy for science is more science, more knowledge systematically organised. It is only the biological and especially the social sciences founded on biology that can save us." We must actively develop our social sciences into real sciences, and in order to that we must first create a science of human nature and its activities.

"I would, by every means," Professor McDougall declared, "seek to divert all our most powerful intellects from the physical sciences into research on the biological, the human, and the social sciences, and our universities should be the main seats of such research. Especially I would at first concentrate the attack upon anthropology, the science of man conceived in the broadest way. It would take some twenty years to train the personal and get them working on the problem. Then, as they begin to bring in results, part of the available intellectual energy would be concentrated in the effort to build the social sciences, especially the science of economics, on the basis provided by the anthropological research."

Professor McDougall pictured this process as continuing until 1970. Could our civilisation survive until then? "I do not feel sure, but I hope it may, for I can see no alternative," he concluded.

Professor Alexander presided.
—"Manchester Guardian."



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Cure for Enlargement of LIVER and SPLEEN accompanied by yellow colour in the eyes, the Body, the urine, too many motions a day, swellings, wasting of limbs, constant fever, etc.

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Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES
STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR 52 CHITTAGONG VILLAGES.

A Case Under Sarda Act

GAIBANDHA IN GRIP OF TERRIBLE FAMINE.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, June 6.

Chittagong has proved to be a veritable hotbed of trouble. Canisters of dynamite are alleged to have been discovered in the Hill Tracts of the district. Many arrests have been made in this connexion. It is said, the people of Chittagong Hill Tracts have caught the rebellious spirit which is so rampant in Burma. The trouble is said to have caused great panic in the official circle of the district.

People also have been put to a good deal of hardship. Large numbers of punitive police have been quartered on 52 villages of Chittagong. Mr. Kemp, District Magistrate, while giving orders for posting the punitive police, is reported to have said that he was informed that the people of the villages had been harbouring absconding Armoury-raiders. So they must bear the cost of the punitive police posted there for two months for the present. If they produced the absconders, however, the Magistrate said, the punitive police would be withdrawn, otherwise they would be retained for a longer period.

The police department in Bengal is very active nowadays. Arrests are being frequently made and many students have been taken into custody. At 2 a.m. on June 4 Bireswar Roy, a school student, was arrested at Rajbari (East Bengal) on a charge of conspiracy and attempt at murder.

At a meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the All-Bengal Women's Congress on June 2 it was decided that five elected representatives would be taken from each district in the Central Council of the All-Bengal Women's Federation and that the Executive Committee for the current year would be elected by that body. All district women's organizations have been requested to send the names of five representatives each to the central office.

FIRST CASE UNDER SARDA ACT.

The first case under the Sarda Act for Noakhali district (East Bengal) was instituted on June 3. Two persons named Abdul Aziz (50) and Abdul Kader (45) who are brothers married their two cousins (father's younger brother's daughters) aged 4 or 5 years and 2 or 3 years respectively. The marriage was contracted, it is alleged, by fraud and force. Undue advantage was taken of the helpless position of the girls who had lost their father, and this had been done simply to take possession of the properties left by the father of the girls. A First Class Magistrate has been ordered to enquire and report.

Gaibandha sub-division in the district of Rangpur (North Bengal) is now in the grip of a terrible famine which has been caused by a cyclone and flood. The local Congress Committee has started relief work, but it is unable to do sufficient work for want of funds. There are other relief societies too. An eye-witness, who is a relief worker in the famine-stricken area, has given an account of the sufferings of the people of that area in the course of which he says that some people have died of starvation, and cases of suicide are not rare. Many of the people were seen half-naked and several women had nothing to cover even their modesty.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Record Of Progress.

The 5th Valuation Report of the Acutary in regard to the position of "Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara, for the trienum ending 1929 states "that the Company can stand comparison with the best of the Indian Companies." The total surplus disclosed at the valuation comes to Rs. 5,21,832. This has been disposed as follows:—

Dividend to shareholders Rs. 10,162.
Bonus to Policy Holders Rs. 2,82,550.
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,60,332.
Additional dividend to shareholders Rs. 20,325.
Carried forward to credit of policy-holders Rs. 36,720.

The total life assurance fund Rs. 11,741.

This surplus has enabled the Directors to distribute to the participating policy-holders a bonus at the rate of Rs. 20 per annum per Rs. 1000 for Endowment policies and Rs. 25 for whole life policies.

The shareholders have been able to share an additional dividend as bonus at the rate of 10 per cent on the paid up capital. The financial position of the Company is not merely sound but is also thoroughly strong and this can be gathered from the fact that there is still undivided surplus funds to the extent of Rs. 4,65,441.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.

Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

Walwe Taluka Farmers' Conference.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, June 7

The Walwe Taluka Farmers' Conference held its Session at Boregaum on Saturday the 6th inst. Sjt. Vithaldas Shinde presided.

Sjt. Madhavrao Khanderao Bagal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech said that the object of holding the Conference was to request the farmers to organise and work in co-operation with the Congress. Also the farmers should not throw all the burden on Congress but should try to learn to stand on their own legs.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

Sjt. Shinde in his presidential speech said that, in his opinion, a farmer is he who is able to possess a piece of land and able to support his family out of its earning. Also he should be able to give proper education to the children. Others he considered to be mere sawkars.

The farmer has not only to pay the land tax or the Salt tax or the tole, but even the tax paid by the Sawkar on his income is indirectly the tax paid by the farmers. If one takes into consideration all this, then the farmers pay 9|10th of the taxes collected by the Government. But the return he receives is not even 9|87th of it., Naturally the question asked is "where the money goes?" The answer is simple. It is spent for the pleasure of High Officials, if you allowed me to say go.

Scholarships For Muslim Students

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim Students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries so as to reach by the 25th June 1931, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, which will be supplied:—

Five Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts. Arabic preferred), each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), of Rs. 15 per mensem.

One Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 per mensem.

One Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students), of Rs. 11 per mensem.

Two Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart scholarships (Commerce and Industry) each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Two Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarships (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE.

Another Venture For North India By B. B. And C. I. Railway

During recent years the B.B. & C.I. Railway have devoted much time and study to the organisation of conducted tours for pilgrim traffic by means of special trains. Although this enterprise was frustrated, to some extent, due to trade depression and disturbed conditions prevailing in the country during the past year, we are informed by the railway authorities that the general public are again evincing a desire to avail themselves of the liberal concessions both in fares and in other amenities which these conducted tours afford.

Opportunity has been taken of the Adhik Mas, which is a holy month for the Hindu community, by the Railway to organise a special conducted tour to various places of pilgrimage in northern India on the usual lines starting from Bombay on or about the 20th of this month. Many important places are included in the itinerary of this tour of which Dakor, Ujjain, Muttra, Benares, Puri and Delhi are perhaps the most notable. In all there will be 14 pilgrim centres at which the special train will halt. As usual, the Railway Company are quoting an excursion fare to cover the entire journey, at the same time offering as an inducement guaranteed sleeping accommodation for both 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Not the least amongst the facilities which these special trains afford to the poorer classes is the concession of being allowed the use of the train as a travelling hotel, or Dharamshala, thereby saving the pilgrims the expense and the necessity of having to seek accommodation at each town visited. It is understood that nearly 200 passengers have already been booked by this train and that booking will also on Monday next. (15th instant.)

Port Okha.

SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING MAY 1931.

The Chief Custom Officer, Port Okha writes:—

The total imports of Merchandise at Port Okha during May 1931, amounted to tons 3,841 Value Rs. 4,69,461-7-6 consisting of tons 756 Sugar, Value Rs. 77,761, tons 250 G. S. Sifeets, Value Rs. 43,908, and Machinery etc. Value Rs. 3,47,792-7-6. Total export during the same period amounted to tons 1,275 Cement and 5,220 tons salt. Number of Vessels entered into the Port was 7.

The total imports during corresponding period amounted to tons 3,950 Value Rs. 7,79,424-5-2 consisting of tons 57 Sugar Value Rs. 1,01,625, tons 305 G. S. Sheets Value Rs. 60,027, tons 37 Angles and tees Value Rs. 3,034 and machinery etc. Value Rs. 6,14,738-5-2. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 1,846 consisting of tons 406 seeds, tons 622 Cement and 824 tons salt. The number of vessels entered into the port was 8.

BOMBAY WORKERS STAND BY CONGRESS.

And Deprecate Outside Influences.

A Trade Unionist writes:—When it was announced that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar would visit Bombay, great hopes were entertained by a number of local Trade Unionists that his presence would bridge the gulf between the two wings of the local Labour Movement. Instead of contributing towards such a welcome unity, the differences have now become so sharp that it will take a long time to fulfil the desire.

Mr. Nimbkar, instead of getting down at Victoria Station alighted at Dadar station only to be received by a group of people belonging to Young Workers' League. This caused a disappointment amongst the members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, who had gathered to welcome him under the leadership of Mr. Kandalkar at the other end.

Subsequent to that, the visitor studiously stayed away from the offices of the Union, in Batawala Mansion. A few members of the Union made vain attempts to get into touch with Mr. Nimbkar. When the President of the Union, Mr. Kandalkar, wanted to see him, he received a message that his visit was not welcome.

HOWLING DOWN CONGRESS.

In the meantime, it is reported that Mr. Nimbkar held a series of private conferences and listened to various allegations against the the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union made by Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Philip Antone, who have been removed from the Union. Mr. Nimbkar relying upon the "ex parte" statement against the Union, advised the members of the Young Workers' League to carry on a vigorous propaganda against the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, because its leaders lent support to the last national struggle by standing by the National Congress and not joining Messrs. Deshpande and Randive in howling down Mahatma Gandhi when he recently addressed a workers' meeting in Kamgar Maidan.

Another reason for this attack was that Messrs. Dange, Kasle and Alve, co-accused in the present Meerut Conspiracy Case wholeheartedly supported the policy of the present leaders of the Union as against that of Mr. Deshpande.

UNION CONGRATULATED.

References were made to this advice of Mr. Nimbkar at a mass meeting of workers, attended by over 15,000 workers, held on Sunday evening on the Lal Baug Maidan. At this meeting the operatives from the Khatau Makanji Mills who were recently on strike, were also present to congratulate the Girni Kamgar Union for successfully and satisfactorily bringing about a settlement of their dispute with the Management of the Mills.

The meeting not only passed a resolution of confidence in the leaders of the Union, but also deprecated in vehement terms various charges made against the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. One speaker, a worker in the Khatau Makanji Mills, in a challenging voice declared that the workers of Bombay would prefer to follow Messrs. Kasle and Alve who were born workers than follow Nimbkars and Deshpandes.

Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of hot countries.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by medical observations—see Medical Echo, March, 1914.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Congress Working Committees. Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road.
Results of B.A. Examination, University Hall, 8 p.m.
Harwood Leagne Football, Duke of Wellington s vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Indian States' People's Conference Opera House, 8 a.m. to 12 noon (open session).

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

S. S. Mantua with English mails of May 28, due 6 a.m.
Results of First LL.B. Examination, University Hall 2 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

S. S. "Cathy" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p.m. Gramophone records. 7 p.m.—Azmat Hussein's classical and light music.

GIRGAUM D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council will be held on Thursday (11th inst.,) at 9 A.M. (S.T.).

B. D. A. LECTURE.

Under the auspices of B. D. A. Atiya Begum Saheba, the founder of Three Arts' Circle, will deliver a lecture in B. E. S. T. Company's Conference Room to-day (Wednesday) at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Foundation and Academic Education."

"CYCLES.

"Cycles" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered this (Wednesday) evening in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CONGRESS LEADERS AT VILE PARLE.

There will be a public meeting at Vile Parle, under the auspices of the Congress when Sjt. Sen-Gupta, Dr. Alam, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan, and Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya will address at 9 p.m. to-day near the Upanagar Camp, Ghodbunder Road.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL.

The school RE-OPENS TO-DAY. The working hours on the 10th, 11th and 12th only will be from 10-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m.—Advt.

SEQUEL TO POLICE CONSTABLE'S COMPLAINT

District Magistrate Promises To Make Enquiry.

(From Ours Correspondent.)

MUTIRA, June 7.

Some days back a case under section 34 was filed by a police constable of Chatta Police station against Mr. S. Manohahr Lal, a respectable citizen, the second Dictator of the Agra District Congress Committee, General Secretary Congress Committee, President, Hindustani Sewa Dal and a member of the Provincial Congress Committee. It is alleged that Mr. S. Manohar Lal asked the constable to let go a poor tongawala whom he was beating, on his (tongawala) refusal to go with him (constable) on forced 'begar.'

The case was reported to the District Magistrate by the President, City Congress Committee. The District Magistrate in his letter No. Nill of 19-5-31 promised to enquire into the matter, but no steps have been taken as yet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Jute shares opened steady and only a limited business was put through. Towards the close the market fell heavily and the finishing rates were the lowest of the day.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 278-8, Bally ordy. 120, Barnagore 121, Champany 103, Clive 21-8, Fort Gloster ordy. 514, Fort William ordy. 217-8, Gourpore ordy. 514, Hooghly ordy. 67, Howrah 40-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 435, Kanknarrah ordy. 352, Lanadowne ordy. 117, Presidency 5-11, Union ordy. 405, Waverly 2-4.—A.P.

INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

—:o:—

Only 24 Vacancies For Open Competition.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 9.

It is now semi-officially announced that it was by a large majority (and not unanimously, as was reported in a section of press) that the Indian Military College Committee decided on the following ratios for competitive and nominated vacancies:

(a) Vacancies for open competition 24; (b) vacancies for nomination of Indian Army Cadets that is for serving personnel 30; (c) vacancies for nomination of candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examination but fail to secure a vacancy under a 6, the powers of nomination will rest in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. It was decided that if the Commander-in-Chief was unable to nominate the full quota under (b), or did not require to nominate the full quota under (c), the resulting vacancies should be added to competitive vacancies.

OVER-WEIGHTED WITH NOMINATIONS.

It will be seen from the above figures that the present enlisting classes will play a large part in the College, if they reach the standards required by the Military authorities.

For entrance at present an Indian Army candidate for Sandhurst must possess a special certificate in English and be below 23 years of age. On the other hand, there will be a minimum of 24 vacancies open to competition and there may be as many as that number, plus any left over from (b) and (c) category.

STEAMER CAPTAIN ATTACKED.

Outrage In Burma.

RANGOON, June 8.

Captain Dr. Lewis M. Master of the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer "Snemyo" has reported to the police that on Friday late at night he engaged a sampan to take him to the steamer. While about halfway across, another sampan drew alongside of his and one man who looked like a Zerbadi got into the Captain's samran and struck him with a stick across the face as a result of which the complainant was dazed but before he could recover two more Indians boarded his sampan and pinioned his hands while one man relieved him of his gold wristlet watch and chain, a silver cigarette case and Rs. 30 in currency notes and silver. After the robbery the assailants warned him against raising an alarm by threatening him with a knife and made off with the loot in their sampan. The police are investigating into the matter.—A. P.

JUDGES DISAGREE WITH JURY.

Accused Sentenced To 3 Years' Rigorous Imprisonment

Not accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" returned in the Sessions Court of Poona, Justices Murphy and Rangnekar of the Bombay High Court convicted and passed a sentenced on Tuesday of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on (1) Nana Bhavani Ramoshi, (2) Mahadu Raoji Ramoshi, (4) Rama Jayram Mang, (5) Dhondi Mahadu Mang. (7) Shahu. (3) Bayaj Ramoshi, (8) Maladu Kesu Gadekar, who were charged with dacoity under section 395 I.P.C., on a reference being made to the High Court for final order by Mr. N. J. Wadia, Sessions Judge, Poona, as he disagreed with the verdict of the Jury.

"YOUNG INDIA" DELAYED.

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes to the Press:—Matter meant for "Young India" which was posted from Bardoli yesterday not having been received at Ahmedabad, the issue will have to be delayed by a day, provided the matter reaches tomorrow.—A.P.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOP AUCTIONS.

Results In Poor Bids.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 9.

Picketing the auctions of toddy shops and tree foot-booths in Dharwar District was carried out to-day in a peaceful manner by the Congress volunteers. The authorities, suddenly changed the place of auction from Durbar Hall to the Collector's Office and also the time of auction to afford protection for bidders. The result of the picketing was the considerably low bidding as compared to previous year. The local Congress Committee is considering plans for picketing liquor and toddy shops as also cloth shops containing foreign and banned mills stock.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Amraoti Session Concluded

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 7.

Political prisoners' conference of Amraoti Taluka began this morning. Out of 200, about 125 Satyagrahis were present. After the flag salutation ceremony was over, the conference began with the national song sung by Miss Mathutai Joshi.

Mr. Trimbakrao Joshi narrated in short the story of the civil disobedience campaign carried by this tahsil. Seth Radhakisan, chairman of the Reception Committee read his address. Dr. Parasnis of Khamgaon, president elect was proposed to the chair. After presidents' speech was over, various resolutions were passed and the Conference concluded.

SPARE WHEEL AND RESERVE TYRE.

(Contributed by the Continental Type and Rubber Co., Bombay.)

Following the general perversity of things most assuredly a tyre will be damaged when for some reason or other the spare wheel or reserve rim is left at home or in the repair shop, just as it always happens to rain when you have no umbrella and it remains fine when you have it with you.

This comparison is certainly lame, in so far as the carrying of a spare tyre either on wheel or rim, involves no trouble for the driver, whereas an umbrella must be carried by hand.

But confining curselves to the spare wheel, there are several things to be borne in mind. First of all, wheel or rim to which the tyres are attached should be securely fastened to the car. This is obvious, but it would appear from the many advertisements in club journals and local papers announcing either the loss or finding of spare wheels or rims, which have left their moorings unnoticed by the driver, that few, if any, motorists pay proper attention to this accessory.

A further unpleasant surprise for the driver in when a change of tyres becomes necessary during a tour, to discover that the tube in the spare tyre does not register the prescribed pressure on completion of the changing operation and the car is once more established on its four wheels. In such cases, it is far from pleasant to have to supplement the lacking degree of pressure by means of a hand pump, which may have been lying idle for six months in the tool box, and whose washer in the meanwhile, may have dried to such an extent that the pump refuses to function.

In the majority of such cases, the lack of pressure is due to carelessness on the part of the driver, who persistently neglects to test and supplement the pressure of reserve tyres when inspecting the tyres actually in use. In the course of time every type is subject to slight loss of pressure, which it is necessary to supplement. Tyres not in use are liable to lose air somewhat more readily and rapidly, because the rubber plungers of their valves are not constantly pressed firmly against the apertures, as in the cases of wheels in use, where the motion of the behivle keeps them firmly bedded on their seatings. Feeling and sounding the reserve tyres of a large number of cars parked in any town, will prove how common this neglect to test the pressure in spare tyres is, which in many cases hand on the cars in a state of semi-deflation and insecurity. It is quite understandable that partly worn covers and tubes should be used as reserve tyres, but that amongst these one finds specimens of indefinite age, worn down to the texture, which when fitted as reserves, completely collapse after a few miles and leave the driver in the lurch, is astonishing as well as dangerous. Every tyre carried as a reserve should at least be in such condition as to guarantee a quick change of tyres without the necessity of inflating, and safety to both driver and passenger.

"B" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Committee Examines Evidence

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

"The Election Disputes' Committee appointed by the Council of the B.P.C.C. met on Monday evening and further examined evidence regarding complaints from Mandvi (B) Ward. The Committee meets again on Wednesday, (10th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to further examine and dispose of "B" Ward complaints. There is no meeting of the Committee on Tuesday.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A women's public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, when Shrimatis Kamala Nehru, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and Durgabai Joshi will speak on "Women's Duties."

Congress Working Committee Reviews Situation.

(Continued from page 1)

day's meeting, will attend to-day's meeting.

PARTICIPATION IN R. T. C.

The one question of the highest magnitude that will engage the serious attention of the Committee is about the participation of the Congress in the further stages of the Round Table Conference. The conditions of such a participation are not yet delnitely and finally settled. It will take a good deal of negotiation between the two parties till Manatma Gandhi finally consents to start for London as an accredited representative of the Indian National Congress and the Indian Nation. The membership of the Federal Structure Committee which has been offered to Mahatmaji will also form part of the discussions in which the Working Committee will engage itself. There seems to be no definite proposition before the Committee on the subject of the Round Table Conference, obviously because before framing such a proposition, Mahatmaji will give an opportunity to the members of the Committee to express their views on the subject.

HOW TRUCE WORKS.

Inextricably allied with this subject is the question of implementing the terms of the Truce by the parties concerned. An impression has been gaining ground for the last several days in certain parts of the country and especially in Gujerat that the Government have not acquitted themselves fully of their responsibility of the fulfilment of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. The situation in Gujerat has complicated the whole situation to a considerable extent. It is not unlikely that the Working Committee will review the position in the light of the experience gained so far.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The next important question which will occupy the Committee's mind is the settlement between Hindus and Muslims. It is expected that the Committee will draw up some sort of formula to solve the communal question. Gandhiji has more than once expressed his views on this question. He has never disguised his anxiety for the solution of communal problem and it is more than likely that this time he may meet the Working Committee with some definite plans. One thing is regarded as certain that he will not leave the shores of India allowing the communal question to hang fire.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

The boycott of foreign cloth and the incidental subjects will form an important item of the Committee's agenda. After the Truce so many difficulties have cropped up in regard to this question, that the Working Committee will have to reconsider the whole question and issue definite instructions. The authority of certifying Swadeshi articles is at present divided between the Working Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees. This naturally causes considerable confusion and leads to practices which are not altogether above-board. There is a feeling that this authority should be concentrated in the centre. As against this view, a plea of provincial autonomy in the matter of Swadeshi is advanced by many. Between these two views, the Working Committee will have to find out a workable compromise.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sjt K. F. Nariman is going to submit to the Committee his report regarding the political prisoners not covered by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It is understood that the report has been prepared with great care after ascertaining the full facts of the cases. The Committee will have to decide the line of action as regards these prisoners.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 9th June. Total amounts offered were Rs. 52,50,000, Rs. 11,75,000 and Rs. 1,86,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-0 received approximately at 56 per ent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 52,50,000, Rs. 7,75,000 and Rs. 1,39,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-14-9 and, Rs. 5-10-10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 10th June 1931 to Monday, the 15th June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98/10/0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 4th June to 8th June 1931 amounted to Rs. 3,75,000, Rs. 31,50,000 and Rs. 1,65,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine months, six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 16th June 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 19th June, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

S. ALI'S 10 DAYS' COMPULSORY REST.

Suffering From Carbuncles

ABDUL GHAFFUR KHAN AT KHILAFAT HOUSE.

BOMBAY, June 9.

The Khilafat Office, Bombay, send the following to the press:—

Dr. Ansari interviewed regarding the health of Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that he had one big carbuncle and two small ones. His condition was serious at the outset but is now satisfactory. He has been ordered ten days' rest which period he will spend at Bhopal and thereafter proceed to Simla.

Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan paid a visit to the Khilafat House this evening and had tea there.

CONGRESS MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has arranged the following programme of meetings and demonstrations, in which All-India leaders now in Bombay will take part.

TO-DAY'S ACTIVITIES.

Mahatma Gandhi will present certificates to the Campers of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal at 5 a.m. (S.T.) at Mani Bhuwan, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

All Prabhat Pheries will gather at 5-30 a.m. at Tilak Samadhi, Chowpatti, from which place a procession will be taken to Laburnam Road (via Hughes Road). The procession will then go to Congress House, where a Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by Sardar Valabhbhai Patel.

The Campers of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal will give a public demonstration of their training at 5 p.m. at the Gawalia Tank open Maidan. All-India leaders now in Bombay will be present at this demonstration. The demonstration will last for two hours.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardar Abdul Gaffar Khan will also address public meetings. The time and place of these meetings will be announced later on.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The meeting which was to have been addressed by All-India leaders this evening at 9 p.m. at Popat Wadi, Princess Street, has been cancelled, owing to previous engagements of the members of the Working Committee.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve: From 1st April to 6th June 1931 6,750,000.

Total: From 1st April to 6th June 1931 6,750,000.

Less—Sales of Sterling: During the week ending the 6th June 1931 3,000. From 1st April to 6th June 1931 3,000.

Net remittances to Home Treasury: During the week ending the 6th June 1931 —3,000. From 1st April to 6th June 1931 6,747,000.

CASE AGAINST JAIN MUNIS

Why It Was Withdrawn..

As there appears to be some misunderstanding as to the action taken by the authorities at Broach in the case where certain Jain Sadhus had been arrested for walking naked in a public place, Government desires to point out that the District Magistrate of Broach did not unconditionally withdraw the case against them. Before the case came on, certain leaders of the Jain community approached the District Magistrate and gave an undertaking (a) that the Munis while passing along a public street near populous areas would be surrounded by at least 10 Sevakas and (b) that instead of proceeding through the Bombay Presidency to South Kanara, as was their original intention, they would go to the Central Provinces by the shortest route from Broach, namely, via Katagan (near Surat), Vyara and Khandesh, thereby avoiding populous cities. On this undertaking being given, the District Magistrate permitted the case against the Munis to be withdrawn.

HARKISHEN EXECUTED.

SIMLA, June 9.

Harkishen, the assailant of the Governor of the Punjab at the Lahore University Convocation on December 23rd was executed at Mianwali, to-day.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

S.S. Farn Worth, Wright, Marmagoa.
S.S. Havildar, Dooly, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 10.

Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Heijin Maru for Karachi
S.S. Farnworth:—The K N Co.'s steamer Farnworth will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.
S.S. Havildar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Havildar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 9.

2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M and Co.
6 City of Manchester, Karachi, 13-6, K Nixon & Co.
7 Clan MacInnes, Cochin, 11-6, James Finlay.
9 Wartenfels, Karachi, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
11 Iyo Maru, Japan 13-6, N Y Kaisha.
13 Baron Pentland, Melbourne, 12-6, T Morrison & Co.
14 Karanja, Africa, 17-6, M. M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 16-6, L T & M I S N Co.
16 Venezia L. Colombo, 9-6 L. T. & M. I. T. Ltd.
17 Khandala E & S Africa, 1-7 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

3 Bamora, P Gulf, 10-6 M M & Co.
4 Varela Busrah 12/6 M. M. and Co.
5 Padma, Karachi, 11-6, Duncan Sandeman and Co.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 13-6, James Finlay and Co.
10-11 Heijin Maru, Karachi, 11-6, Scindia S. N. Co.
12-13 Kidderpur, China, 15-6, M M and Co.
15 Indira, M'Coast, 10-6, Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamachichi, Calcutta, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
D/E Begum, Rangoon, 11-6, T Morrison & Co.
F Ranee, Tuticorin, 14-6, T Morrison & Co.
K Bandra, Busrah, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kasama 14-6-31 K N C
Clan Ogilvey 16-6-31 J F C.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.

FROM GOLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Teneriffe 11-7-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturmfels, 16-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Geirfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
Salawati 19-6-31 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Himalaya 13-6-31 L T C.
Plisna 15-6-31 L T C
Ganga, 21-6-31, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Clo Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
Clo Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Heimei Maru 15-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-31 P & O. S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester 13-6-31 K N & Co.
Tarantia, N F G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, 11-6-31 J F C.

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, NF M Italiana.

FOR CHINA

Kidderpore, NF, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 17-6-31, M M and Co.
Khandalia, 1-7-31, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora, 10-6-31 M M & Co.
Varela, 12-6-31 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh N. F. and Co.
Gurna, N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Cathay, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Manchester K N & Co.
Tarantia G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, J F Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M M & Co.
Khandalia M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh T. M. Co.
Gurna M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Kedoe G.L.D. 6--6-31.
(By boats) S.S. Comorin G.L.D. 6-6-31.
S.S. Varela, G.L.D. 8-6-31.
S.S. Padma G.L.D. 8-6-31.
S.S Irrawadi G.L.D. 8-6-31.
S.S. Kanavati G.L.D. 9-6-31.
S.S. Venezia L. G.L.D. 9-6-31.
S.S. City of Manchester G.L.D. 8-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 9.

S.S. Cathay for London:—10 bales animal skin Cox and King Ltd.; 4 bales animal skin T Nizami and Co.; 9 bales animal skin A Dadabhai and Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.; 100 cwts turmeric E Virji and Co.; 44 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—300 cwts groundnut seed E Virji and Co.; 2000 cwts castor seed T S Thadani and Son; 225 nos empty cylinders J and Gaward Ltd.

For Varna:—145 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

For Bourgas:—10 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

S.S. City of Salford for Dunkirk:—2000 cwts linseed H V Oomarbhoy.

For Hull:—1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomarbhoy.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts crushed bones Ralli Bros.

S.S. Yomachichi for New York:—50 cwts gum olibanum P Kooverji and Co.

S.S. City of Manchester for Manchester:—62 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts turmeric M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Aquilia for Geneva:—230 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co. 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 305 bales cotton raw T Products Ltd.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 805 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kiderpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 9.

S.S. Iyo Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd, from Nagoya:—385 cases cotton shirting, 138 cases glassware, 126 cases E. ware, 125 cases tiles.

From Osaka:—20 cases rayon yarn, 580 cases glassware, 35 cases rubber shoes, 50 cases enamel ware, 55 cases cotton piecegoods, 270 cases cotton shirting, 164 cases cotton yarn, 80 bundles copper sheets, 963 bundles brassware, 38 bundles metal goods, 921 pieces shelter, 1360 drums paint, 58 drums coal tar.

From Kobe:—230 cases glassware, 99 cases art. silk yarn, 300 cases cotton shirting, 113 cases cotton drill, 108 cases cotton piecegoods, 136 cases rubber shoes, 105 cases canvas shoes, 180 cases rayon goods, 40 cases cycle rims, 25 cases silk yarn, 90 cases porcelain ware, 667 bales straw boards.

From Yokohama:—660 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 40 cases P. ware, 30 cases toys.

From Moji:—47 cases glassware, 404 cases beer, 50 cases vegetable wax, 1000 cases cement.

From Shanghai:—25 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases cotton sheeting, 66 cases cigarettes, 65 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong:—27 bags galangal, 30 bales raw silk, 20 cases cotton socks.

From Canton:—75 bales raw silk, 15 bags china roots.

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"Examine with us the esoteric bearing of the Karmic Cycles upon Universal Ethics."—H.P.B. Questions and Answers.

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KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931.

STATES' PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The third session of the Indian States' People's Conference, which commenced on Tuesday, is a necessary supplement to the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress. Both these institutions aim at freeing India from foreign domination and establishing Swaraj or the rule of the people, by the people and for the people. The Congress is primarily concerned with winning complete independence for what is now known as British India; but for obvious reasons it has not only called upon all the Indian Princes to introduce responsible Government in their States but is also helping the States' people to achieve their goal of Swaraj. This attitude is duly reciprocated by the States' People's Conference which is primarily concerned with introducing responsible Government in the States but prominent members of which have been stalwart fighters for the Congress cause. The present session of the Conference is expected to devise a definite method of co-operating with the Congress without in any way prejudicing its own identity. We hope it will succeed in its attempt and united India will fight for and soon win full Swaraj for the whole of India. Representing as it does, many States in the country, the Conference naturally wishes to be even more representative. Its success in this direction will depend most upon its formulating a bold forward programme of action. Its popularity will then be both wide and deserved.

The speech of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, was mild but here and there was fairly plain-spoken, as, for instance, when he said: "Unless the States' people are assured of their due place of election in the Indian legislatures, their aspirations are not likely to be satisfied, and the condition of Indian States which now is sore will be an open wound liable to septicemia and may call for operation." Being "temperamentally averse to threatening," he "would not use any expression which might in the least indicate the people of Indian States' resolve to have recourse to measures for the vindication of the Rights of People, whose efficacy has only too recently and palpably been tried and proved."

The presidential speech of Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee is a long, comprehensive, scholarly survey of the problem of the Indian States with special reference to the rights of the States' people. For the most part he covers fairly familiar ground and shows that even benevolent autocracy is a poor substitute for democracy, that it is in any case an obsolete institution, and that India has had long and ancient traditions of democratic Government. After pointing out that even the King of England to whom the Indian Princes "owe and profess loyalty" is only a constitutional Ruler, Mr. Chatterjee somewhat naively observes: "Just as imitation is the sincerest form of admiration, so may it be said that imitation of the suzerain would be the sincerest form of demonstration of our Princes' loyalty to His Majesty. And it may be safely presumed that His Majesty would not appreciate the loyalty of the Indian Princes less than he does now if the exhibition of their loyalty took this particular practical form, that is, if they made their States limited monarchies." Mr. Chatterjee recommends limited monarchies in the States on another ground, which too is familiar enough. He says: "To make the working of a Federal system smooth, nay, even tolerably practicable, its constituent parts must not contain discordant elements having different political ideas and therefore pulling in different directions. In a Federated India the provinces are to have a more or less advanced form of representative Government. Such should also be the form of Government in the States. But the question is: "If the Princes do not listen to such simple logic, what is to be done by the people to persuade their Rulers to do the right thing?" Mr. Chatterjee is quite right when he says with regard to those Treaties which the Princes swear by: "They may rest assured that just as other peoples of the world have obtained their rights in spite of treaties, so will the Indian States people." But by what methods will or can the States' people win their rights? That is the question of questions. But it is just on that question that Mr. Chatterjee is most silent; unless he suggests that Indian States' people will win their rights "just as other peoples of the world have obtained their rights." He is silent probably because he is more a scholar than a man of action and has not much experience of affairs in the States. He probably leaves that question to be discussed and answered by the Conference itself. We trust the Conference at least will not content itself with merely formulating constitutional rights in an academic manner but would also decide upon methods of winning those rights. As we have said before, it is only a bold programme of action that will make the Conference deservedly popular and irresistible.

CAWNPORE.

The report of the official inquiry into the recent Cawnpore riots and the resolution issued by the Government of the United Provinces have provided the British Die-hard Press with an eagerly awaited opportunity to indulge in more vituperation against the Congress and also to make veiled attacks on the policy of Lord Irwin. To the "Daily Mail," the whole deplorable tragedy has made one thing clear. It has the effrontery to assert that "Gandhi is responsible for 400 murders at Cawnpore" and as for the "Morning Post," it would like to depict Mr. Sale, whom the official committee of enquiry accuses of having been slow to act, as a poor scapegoat, who must be sacrificed, just as General Dyer was sacrificed because of his "rashness and precipitancy." These attacks against the Congress will, of course, continue in Britain and the cousins of the Die-hard Press of Britain will take the same line, but the attempt made in the U. P. Government's resolution and by a section of the British Press to insinuate that because of the policy of reconciliation advocated by Lord Irwin, persons in the "highest places" were powerless to act with vigour and decision when faced with a violent communal outbreak, is on the face of it ridiculous.

That no attempt was made by the local authorities in Cawnpore to grapple with the serious situation is emphasised in the report of the official inquiry and the U. P. Government are obliged to admit it. They blame the District Magistrate, Mr. Sale, for grave errors of judgment and they evidently consider he is sufficiently punished by being transferred elsewhere. The amazing thing in the resolution is the skilful whitewashing of the ineptitude of the "men on the spot" by emphasising the "peculiar circumstances" of Cawnpore and accepting responsibility for matters of policy "which" says the resolution, "lies on Government and not on local authorities." We are not aware, that it is a bureaucratic dictum to await fulfilling the elementary duty of preventing murderous assault, arson and pillage, until orders to proceed with that task have issued from the Secretariat. The U. P. Government give a certificate to the police and declare that their 'morale' remained unimpaired. But witness after witness before the Official Committee of inquiry described how rudely and inexplicably that 'morale' was shaken. The Committee's report contains evidence enough of "the inexplicable failure" of police action. It is deplorable that the resolution issued by the U. P. Government on the report should attempt to belittle the curious apathy displayed by the Cawnpore police in handling a dangerous situation.

Trifles

—:o:—

As I feared, the Cawnpore Inquiry Report has brought about the inevitable. With characteristic impulsiveness, the Bori Bunder Flapper has run away with Congress leaders—very sorry, I sincerely apologise to Congress leaders. What I mean to say is that she has fallen out—I again apologise. The fact is that she has tried to lay the whole blame on the Civil Disobedience Movement.

• • • •

This is as was to be expected; so are the charming inconsistencies due to confused thinking and extreme annoyance.

For, there is no doubt that the dear little thing is deeply annoyed with the Keane Commiittee and the Governor-in-Council.

• • • • •

In her glowing fury, she refuses to be fair to them, who have unfortunately, failed, but for no fault of theirs. They did their best.

Perhaps "maman" may succeed in cooling her down.

• • • • •

The "Evening News" of India has unearthed another dreadful conspiracy on the part of Congress men: "It was clear that the members of the Working Committee had entered into a conspiracy of silence as far as representatives of the Press were concerned pending definite decisions."

• • • • •

It is clear that law-abiding representatives of the Press must be protected, and that too immediately. My confreres are in danger and I call upon Commissioner Wilson to wake up and do his duty.

• • • • •

Baldwin: No, no, no, no. NO. I MUST have .....

MacDonald: Sh—sh—sh, not so loud, dear."

• • • • •

"The Bombay Chronicle" with typical duplicity and a dishonesty, which will nauseate every decent man....."
—"Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail."

I wonder where he met "a decent man" suffering from nausea.

Or is it that my confrere having got the disease, is now trying to persuade himself to the attribute?

• • • • •

"Mr. MacDonald says that the communal question is constantly before the Government. It would be far better if it were settled in India by those concerned."

Having made the confession what about making the "amende-honourable"?

• • • • •

"You manufacture a lot of lying accusations as a justification for breaking the Truce, and you then snugly with a hypocritical smile soaked in a revolting dose of 'ahimsa' say that you want peace." I hope you got it.

• • • • •

Now, what, clearly, "you" ought to do is to coo to the dove of peace which will come running up to the surface from the depths of the unknown. You should then welcome it with a shout fragrant with a rainbow-coloured joy popping up through a concentrated solution of——what is yours?

I am afraid I am a bit confused. But you know what I mean.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

An Appeal To The Princes.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The problem of the Indian States is now passing through a most critical juncture. There has been a radical change in the outlook of all persons who are concerned with this problem. So far as the Paramount Power is concerned till now it was taking remedial measures against gross misrule at least when its own authority was offended. The Princes felt great awe of this authority. Things have changed since the policy of benevolent despotism was openly abandoned in British India and since the announcement of 1917 was made. The reactionary British elements thought of changing their policy, hitherto followed of keeping the Indian Princes in a state of subordinate isolation and they thought of pushing forward the Indian Princes as a counterblast to the growing force of nationalism in British India. The creation of the Chamber of Princes, the invitation to the Princes for international assemblages like the Imperial War Cabinet and the League of Nations were intended to raise the importance of the Princes in opposition to that of British Indian democracy. The present effort to thrust the Indian Princes into the Federal Structure, the support of the British element to the demand of the Princes to be represented through their nominees, the dissociation of the States from the British Indian constitution and the pampering of the Princes in all their demands—all these are intended to perpetuate British Imperialism and to retain the hold of power through the autocratic rulers. The people of the States are altogether neglected and even the obligation to protect the people is being transferred to another authority without the consent of the people.

The ignoring of the Indian States' people in the Round Table proposals is another proof of the same policy. The Paramount Power wants now to placate the Princes to set them up in opposition to the British Indian democracy and they thus hope to retain power which is now being forced out of their hands. They want to win the good opinion of the Princes.

The Princes, by reason of this indulgence of the Paramount Power, are feeling elated. They are putting forward fantastic claims of equality on the ground of their being allies, they are suggesting limitation on the Paramount Power and are urging that relations with this Paramount Power are of a contractual character. At one time some of the Princes were Allies but the superior military strength of the British Power stultified this position and rendered it Paramount. Ignoring the changes brought about in the past, the deprivation of the military strength of the Princes by this power, the complete helplessness and dependence of the Princes on this power and their subjection to this power—all this vividly shows how absurd is their claim for equality as Allies. But the process of pampering these Princes has continued and under the garb of a Federal scheme the position of the autocratic Princes is strengthened.

The British Indian people in the vain hope of wresting Self-Government from the British are not willing to offend the Indian Princes and they are entering into peace parleys with them. It is a game of diplomacy which is being played and which of the two, whether the Princes or the British Indian statesmen, would be undeceived in the end we have to wait and see. One fact is certain that British Indian statesmen are not willing to displease the Princes at the present moment.

What then are the people of the States to do? Single-handed they have to fight and stand on their own resources. Sustained and intensive political agitation and huge sacrifice have become absolutely necessary to succeed in this struggle for freedom. We, therefore, appeal to all people in the Indian States to appreciate the gravity of this situation and to become keenly alive to their duties at this juncture. Those who want freedom must themselves enter the fight and bear the whole burden. Outside help owing to reasons mentioned above would not come to their rescue.

We have a special appeal to the good sense of the Indian Princes. The inauguration of the Independence League is the natural outcome of the forces let loose in the country and is the inevitable repercussion of British Indian wave of Independence on the Indian States. To retard the progress of this movement the only effective remedy is for the Princes to surrender their autocratic power and consent to rule as constitutional monarchs.

"WAR MENTALITY"

—:o:—

MALICIOUS INTERPRETATION OF THE PHRASE

(BY K. M. MUNSHI.)

Complaints are made that Congressmen all over the country, are still maintaining and preaching what is known as the "War Mentality" and that such conduct is against the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. There is no doubt, to my mind, that these complaints are baseless, and proceed from what the lawyers call an "ulterior motive," which, in this case, is not very difficult to find. In some cases, they are the symptoms of querulousness which like the last glow of dying embers, testify to the fact that the fire of bitter antagonism is fast being extinguished. But, generally, they are intended to prepare the ground for a coming offensive. Such complaints foster distrust and prevent the re-establishment of harmony, which the pact hopes to establish.

OFFICIALDOM AND THE PACT.

In the first place, the official and semi-official agencies have no right to complain of any such attitude on the part of Congressmen. Whatever may be the spirit in Whitehall or at Simla, the provincial "burra Sahebs" have not taken kindly to this pact. They evidently smart under a peace enforced against their wishes and vent their spleen by indulging in acts, which are at any rate irritating where they are not distinctly hostile. Is it not annoying to find local Governments hurrying to reward officers of the Rimmerian species, whose unwise acts during the Satyagraha campaign have left bitter memories in the minds of the people? Is it not curious that in 1923 when official influence was brought to bear upon him, Mr. Gardu readily restored the lands to the owners at Bardoli, but in 1931, without official assistance, it is difficult to get him to do so? In 1931, the higher officials will not, or—to take a charitable view—cannot get their subordinates to implement the pact as heartily as one would wish.

CONGRESS DOING ITS BEST.

Unwillingness to carry out the Pact may be found even among a certain section of the Congress but on the whole, every responsible Congressman is doing his utmost to see that the mandate of Mahatmaji is carried out in every respect. Taking Bombay itself, the day Mahatma Gandhi sent a message declaring the truce, every sort and kind of aggressive picketing was given up. Responsible Congressmen gave instructions to merchants to break the Congress seal on British goods. Pickets were immediately withdrawn; hostile mass demonstrations were given up; volunteers were disbanded. I know of some volunteers who actually shed tears to see foreign piece-goods, the sale of which they had stopped for a whole year, being sold under their very eyes. It broke the heart of many responsible Congressmen to curb or control the fiery spirit of youngsters who had given up their all in the fight and who were anxious to continue it. In spite of all these, every form of hostility was given up in order to carry out the implications of the truce.

DEFIANCE OF 'LAW' GIVEN UP.

Those who allege that Congressmen urge the masses to keep up the mentality which they had during the Satyagraha struggle, do not know what they are talking about. What was the nature of the mentality fostered during the struggle? It consisted of an irrepressible desire to acquire freedom and, if need be, to die for its accomplishment; a spirit of defiance taking the form of breach of laws; a concentrated antagonism towards everything British evidenced by the boycott of British goods; a desire to foster Swadeshi, which principally took the form of love for Khadi and a dislike for foreign piece-goods and liquor; and, lastly, a strong feeling to stand together under any conditions till the goal was reached. It is impossible, in the very nature of things, for any one either to retain or to induce others to retain an attitude of this kind after the truce. The aggressive spirit of defying the law, which really furnished the driving force to the movement, has been given up. Congressmen have again become law-abiding citizens, sometimes even under very provoking conditions. The boycott of British goods has been given up. The "hymns of hate" which went out of the throats of millions are no longer heard. British goods, other than piece-goods, are, as of old, given preference over other foreign substitutes which had gained ground in the interval. I have known many people who had taken a vow never to use a British article, giving it up after Mahatmaji laid down—(I am quoting from memory)—that one could not take a vow to give "two stripes to a man every day." Mahatmaji himself and many others after him have resumed their contact with British officials and institutions. This kind of non-co-operation is gone now, and, if the British Government behaves with statesmanlike foresight, gone for good.

FREEDOM'S URGE.

What Congressmen are not willing to give up, and what they still exhort the people to maintain are the remaining elements of the old mentality. The reason for this is very simple. These elements go to make up the attitude of mind which characterises men in every free country on earth. The readiness and willingness to suffer and, if need be, to die for freedom, is a valuable asset in man. It had become a confirmed habit of mind with Indians during the last struggle and this habit we propose to retain at any cost and under all circumstances. Freedom is not worth acquiring if those who acquire it are not trained to preserve it at all costs. In the same way, the need for the preservation of unity cannot be lost sight of at the present moment. The Congress emerged victorious from the struggle because of its compactness and its determination to present a united front. If this determination becomes weak, if the organised public opinion which stood and even to-day stands behind Mahatmaji suffers in point of concentrated vigour, he cannot usefully represent the country at the Round Table Conference. It provides the only sanction behind his word, and, therefore, must be maintained till Swaraj is won. The Congress successfully fought for the country, and can only do so in future provided its ranks maintain its serried strength.

BASELESS CHARGE.

When, therefore, leading Congressmen exhort the people to preserve a 'war mentality,' or to be prepared for the fight, they do not, as is maliciously suggested by hostile critics, foster or stimulate a spirit of disorder or of hatred. What they ask the people to do, is to retain the habits of mind which they have acquired after great suffering and sacrifice, to retain the love of freedom, the readiness to die for it, the unity of front, the compactness of the organisation which brought them victory in the war, and which alone can make for enduring and honourable peace. Whoever asks the Indians to give up this mentality may be any body else's friend but cannot be considered as a friend of India.

"WITHOUT CHERRY BLOSSOM"

—:o:—

THERE'S NEITHER ROMANCE NOR REVOLUTION IN IT.

(By "C. J.")

Our "chota" Muscovites seem to imagine themselves to be quite revolutionary when they smatter what is supposed to be the ideological principle of Romanoff's "Without Cherry Blossom."

A CRITICAL ATTITUDE.

I do not know that the Russian writer would himself feel flattered at the way some of his over-enthusiastic disciples interpret the philosophy of (one had almost written 'love') sex which he is believed to preach. The ordinary reader who does not feel exalted with the 'blase' sensation of being a true-blue Marxist whatever that might mean) is interested in Romanoff's book in so far as it depicts the mental reaction on the attitude to the colourful side of life produced in a certain environment. Romanoff describes, in any case, a single type of the young man or woman. "Without Cherry Blossom," is, in that sense, a book not only of individual psychology, but a piece of realism carefully observed and recorded in an artistic form.

THE CAVEMAN.

But, of course, the ordinary reader blasphemes: it's a wrong ideological approach what with his (or her) bourgeois prejudice and a whole bundle of bourgeois notions. "Without Cherry Blossom' is, we are told, an expression of the mass-mind that walks straight out of the Marxist nursery (or should I have said laboratory?) It dynamites the whole superstructure of romantic love that our bourgeois society has raised. How our 'chota' Muscovites gloat over the switch-off scene! A carefully prescribed diet of pornography would certainly correct the symptoms of malnutrition from which they suffered. The young man flings away the cherry-blossom and gives the cry of the half fabulous caveman; the poor Muscovites are the victims of their own atavistic affinities.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

I admit it is quite possible to make a religion of "Without Cherry Blossom": it will certainly lead those who do to race suicide in good time It is quite possible to distill life of its beautiful poetry and ascend to the level of the stud and breeding farm. It is quite possible to rob woman of her 'moon-magic' and docket her as 'female mammal.' I do not envy my Marxist friends who profess hatred for romantic love, because it is a bourgeois affair But, I must point out that there is nothing revolutionary about the "Without Cherry Blossom" business. Revolution is not the alternative, in this case, to romance. There is nothing revolutionary about the cattle market and its smells. The 'chota' Muscovites merely desire to slide back into the state of a colour-blind crude Adam.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Foreign Cloth Sealed.

We are glad to learn that as a result of intensive picketing by the local Desha Sevikas on Monday, Messrs. Odhavji Mavji, Gomaji Danaji & Co., Mehta Jeenabhai Pranjivandas, Bhabootmal Fojaji Ghanthe & Co., Kisanaji Pomaji, and Girdharial Tricumdas, all retail dealers in cloth at Null Bazar, have put away all their stocks of foreign cloth under Congress seal. We hope their good example will be promptly followed by many others in the city. The Desha Sevika Sangha will do well to publish the names of all those dealers who have so far got their stocks of foreign cloth sealed, so that the public may be reminded of the efficiency of the Sangh's picketing work and may also know which dealers are prepared to co-operate with the Congress in the Swadeshi campaign even at a loss. It is to be hoped that the newly formed Foreign Cloth Re-export Company will be able to give all such dealers a fair measure of relief. When dealers find it impossible to dispose of even their old stocks who would be so insane as to place fresh orders for foreign cloth?

The Tricolour.

With regard to the National Flag question that is likely to be considered by the Congress Working Committee, it is gratifying to learn that the Flag Sub-Committee appointed at Karachi has received a number of replies to its questionnaire, most of the replies suggesting that the present design should stand, only that no communal significance should be attached to any of the three colours. The suggestion is wise and in the present circumstances the only practicable one. The present design is conceivably improvable, as are most things on earth, but the present moment, when the country is still in the midst of the war for national freedom, is hardly the fittest for making any alteration in the design. We trust that in deference to the wishes of the country as a whole any section that wishes to alter the present design will withdraw its insistence. Now is the time, not to discuss the design of the Flag, but to rally round and fight for the Flag.

Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Thomas.

Although it was not severe enough, Mr. Benn did well to administer a snub to Sir Alfred Knox. Sir Alfred wanted to know from Mr. Benn whether Mr. G. A. Thomas "was Commissioner in Sind on the occasion when a number of British officers and their wives were grievously insulted and spat upon and whether that was the reason for his promotion." Sir Alfred does not call for any comment save this—let us use neutral terms—that in imaginative extravagance he is capable of teaching a lesson or two to the Rothermeres, Churchills and O'Dwyers who have been loudly shouting about Muslims having been exclusively massacred at Cawnpore, the official report about which and the local Government's resolution have just been published.

A Fortunate Officer.

But we congratulate Mr. Thomas, if we may. The vile attack on him is really his justification. It amounts to a certificate. We do not know whether there is ultimately going to be peace or war between the Nation and the Bureaucracy. We do not also know how Mr. Thomas is going to acquit himself in the future as the Home Member of the Bombay Government. But there is no doubt that Sir Alfred's attack on Mr. Thomas has provided Sir Ernest Hotson's successor an excellent and admirable setting to his future career, which, of course, lies in his own hands. From the point of view of Indians, at any rate, Mr. Thomas starts with a definite advantage. And, whatever he himself may think, it is after all Indians who are really his masters and not the reactionary bureaucrats in India and their echoes in England.

Second Round Conference.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MACDONALD AND BALDWIN RELEASED

TORY OPPOSITION TO RE-OPENING OF "SETTLED" QUESTIONS

LONDON, June 8.

The correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald on the subject of the reassembly of the Indian Round Table Conference is issued to-night. Mr. Baldwin in letter dated 24th May states that he understands that Mr. MacDonald has been considering August or September as the possible date for the reassembly of the Federal Relations Committee. Mr. Baldwin finds grave objections to such a date as during August or September it would be impossible for the Opposition delegates to consult their colleagues or get into touch with the members of the party. Mr. Baldwin says that the objection seems to be decided as without such consultation their representatives cannot speak with the necessary authority and would be unable to take decisions of consequence. It would, therefore, be more conducive to the success that the Federal Relations Committee and Conference should not meet until autumn when it would be possible to carry deliberations to end without adjournment.

TORY GLOOM AND DOUBTS.

Mr. Baldwin says: "We must clearly state our views that we are extremely doubtful as to useful results being possible so long as communal atmosphere is so deeply disturbed in India."

"SETTLED" QUESTIONS NOT TO REOPENED.

Mr. Baldyin assumes from the declarations of the Government that the Federal Relations Committee will resume where it left off in January and that questions are not to be re-opened and that were then settled. Particularly must safeguards upon which the British delegation insisted be accepted as basis of future discussions.

Mr. Baldwin referring to the date of the Conference expressed opinion that if there were insuperable objections to the postponement to autumn, the best course, although open to many objections, would be that the Federal Relations Committee should be summoned at once and that it should make effort to complete the work before August adjournment.

Referring to the question of the personnel Mr. Baldwin understood from Mr. MacDonald that it was proposed to add certain representative Indians to the Federal Relations Committee. Mr. Baldwin was sure that Mr. MacDonald's decision was justified but he was equally sure that the Committee would be greatly strengthened by the inclusion of some additional British representatives whose special qualifications would generally be admitted. While Mr. Baldwin did not wish to mention names in that letter he was prepared to make suggestions to Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Baldwin assumed that the departments had been working since January on the lines sketched by the Committee and that the Government would be in position to lay before the Committee fruits of their labours and actual proposals they had to make.

NOT A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Finally Mr. Baldwin understands that it is still agreed that neither the Federal Relations Committee nor the Round Table Conference are to do the work of a constituent assembly and that their purpose is to ascertain whether agreement can be reached on the broad lines of a settlement and when they have finished their work it would be for His Majesty's Ministers to frame and present to Parliament the proposals of the Government for future constitution of India in the form of a Bill which would then follow procedure laid down by statute.

Mr. Baldwin would be glad to hear if he had rightly understood the points raised as without clear understanding of nature of work to be undertaken and methods to be adopted co-operation they all desired in the face of great national problem was bound to become more difficult.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replying in a letter dated 5th June says that the Government is most anxious to make it impossible for any reasonable person either here or in India to say or think that it is not showing expedition in continuing work of the Conference. It, therefore, proposed that the work of the Federal Structure Committee should be continued here in June or July. It was found, however, that important Indian delegates could not come to London then and it was apparent that no meeting of the Committee could take place before September.

Mr. MacDonald says that the communal question is constantly before the Government. It would be far better if it were settled in India by those concerned. That would allay fears which were prevalent, some without reason, but fears were there.

SCOPE OF DISCUSSIONS.

The scope of discussions at the resumed meeting would be as declared at the end of the Conference on 19th January and announced by the Viceroy on March 5, namely, federation and Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India for such matters as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit for India and discharge of obligations.

Mr. MacDonald in the course of the reply says that when the Conference adjourned in January he understood that it was the wish of all sections that work should be begun immediately to examine in detail the proposals which received the general support and also to extend the examination to other problems which must arise in drafting the constitution. They found that in India, in particular, a good deal of preparatory work was required and the views of the Indian Congress were not declared until the end of March. Then important matters arising out of the decision of the Congress had to be dealt with and that juncture Lord Irwin had to come home and Lord Willingdon had not only to reach India but have some little time to get hold of the work that was going on. That brought them to the middle of May.—Reuter.

'MOST ANXIOUS TO HELP INDIA."

Mr. MacDonald continues that he shares Mr. Baldwin's views about the inconvenience—indeed considerably more than inconvenience—of a month but we are most anxious to help India to settle down to harmonious cooperation. Mr. MacDonald agrees in regarding some recent outburst of communal trouble quite independently of their reason, as being a serious obstacle to the settlement of Indian aspirations and hopes. Leaders of all communities recognise the damage done by these manifestations to political prospects of their country. Mr. MacDonald says that a further meeting of the minorities committee in London may be necessary in order to bring the subject to the issue, and he hopes, to see a settlement. Mr. MacDonald would be glad to talk over with Mr. Baldwin the questions of additions to the personnel of the Federal Relations Committee. He says that Mr. Baldwin is right in assuming that departments have been working since January on the material provided by the Round Table Conference and as a result of their work further material would be available for the delegates' consideration. Mr. MacDonald proposes in this regard that they should continue the same contact with Parliamentary colleagues as was established last winter. Mr. MacDonald agrees that His Majesty King's Ministers would be responsible for a bill embodying the new Constitution, and the Conference would not therefore be of nature of constituent assembly.—Reuter.

PROVINCIAL R. T. C.'S.

LONDON, June 8.

The suggestion that a number of Provincial Round Table Conferences might be called in India in order to utilise the intervening months before the Round Table Conference in London was made by Commander Kenworthy at Question-time in the Commons.

Mr. Benn replied that a great deal of work was in progress at present in connection with the Conference and he did not think that it would be wise to adopt the suggestion.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA PRESIDENT ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, June 8.

Under warrants from Ludhiana under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code the local C.I.D. have arrested Mr. Ahmeddin, President of the Punjab Naujiwan Bharat Sabha.—A. P.

Madras.—The Conference of the Branch delegates of the European Association will be held at Calcutta on 19th June.—A. P.

Table

PICKETING IN MANGALORE

Mahatmaji's Instructions.

REPRESENTATION TO WORKING COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, June 9.

All leading Hindu cloth shops in the town numbering 32 have now given an undertaking that they will not henceforth purchase foreign cloth or yarn. Acting under the instructions of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee the Mangalore Taluk Committee has given them time till end of July to dispose off existing stocks of foreign cloth, failing which, such stocks as remain will have to be sealed. Picketing has been lifted from these shops, but as the Mahomedan shop-keepers are refusing to give any undertaking is now concentrated there.

WIRE FROM MAHATMA

Meanwhile, a private wire received from Gandhiji says that in his opinion, such permission cannot be granted to dispose off existing stocks. Therefore, Karnad Sadashivarao, President of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has written to Congress Working Committee to give its considered decision, whether any time can be at all given to merchants, to dispose off existing stocks.

Mangalore Taluka Committee also has urged on the Working Committee the necessity of drafting a uniform pledge for cloth shop-keepers all over India. Unless this is done, confusion is bound to prevail on account of the Congress committees following divergent paths to secure boycott of foreign cloth.

PREPARE GROUND FOR WORK AND ENROL VOLUNTEERS

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"Big Brother's" Tour Programme

Moulana Shaukat Ali, wires as follows from Bhopal under date June 8:—

"I am receiving numerous invitations from all Provinces to visit and organise Muslims and help them in their internal reforms. I am recuperating my health under Doctors Ansari and Rahman. After visiting Simla, I hope to start on a regular tour, about the 20th June, in connection with the Mahomed Ali Memorial and other works with Begum Mahomed Ali, Gulsherkhan and others beginning with Bangalore, Ambur, Vellore, Madras and Coimbatore and then visit a few centres in U.P., C.P., and Bengal and Bihar; finally, we shall, about 20th July, make Lahore our headquarters and tour the Punjab, the Frontier and Sind.

I beg of all friends to prepare the ground for the work and enroll all young men as volunteers. Moulana Abdul Majid Kadir, President of the Khilafat and his party will be touring simultaneously. Mr. Yasin Noori and Nawabzada Hafizuddin Ahmed will tour Gujerat districts. Moulana Shafi Daoodi and others will also tour, so that no part of India will be left unvisited and unorganised."—A.P.

CENTRAL ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Salter's Scheme For India.

SIMLA, June 9.

The Government of India have published the report submitted by Sir Arthur Salter, Director of Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations outlining a scheme for an economic advisory organisation in India.

After a brief visit to India Sir Arthur who was assisted in the inquiry by Mr. A. E. Felkin, who also belongs to the League Secretariat, recommends the earliest establishment of a Central Economic Advisory Council with headquarters in India and similar councils in the provinces, their composition to be predominantly unofficial in character and designed principally to give effective expression to unofficial opinion.

The Central Council will have a wholetime paid Chairman and the members will consist of representatives of various types of economic experience interest or research like Agriculture, Banking and Finance, Commerce, Consumers Co-operative Organisation, Members of Legislature. Officials of Railways and Communications, also representatives of provincial Councils and Indian States as well as representatives from such national bodies as Indian Cotton Committee, Tariff Board, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Jute Committee and Reserve Bank (last two when created).

The provincial councils will be composed on the same principles.—A.P.

ZAMINDAR'S PARTY OPENS FIRE ON TENANTS IN U. P. VILLAGE.

One Person Killed And Several Injured.

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

Further reports regarding the agrarian outbreak at Bhatwakia show: Mr. Jawod Husain, a rich and influential Zamindar and six of his men have been killed by the villagers at Bhatwaria when collecting rent from the tenants. While the Zamindar was bargaining with the tenants about his dues a stream of villagers armed with lathis arrived on the spot. Some of the tenants refused to pay and this led to an argument followed by abuses and stone and mudthrowing.

ZAMINDAR'S PARTY OPEN FIRE.

The zamindar's party is, thereupon, said to have opened fire on the villagers and retreated under cover of the fire. Their ammunition was however soon exhausted and the mob surrounded the Zamindar. He tried to escape on horseback but the horse shied and threw him on the ground. The mob then set upon him and murdered him. His body was later found a mile away from the village.

ONE TENANT KILLED.

One of the tenants party was killed and several were injured. The District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police have left for the scene with a contingent of armed police.—A. P.

BRUSH BETWEEN POLICE & REBELS

Rebel Leader Reported Dead.

RANGOON, June 9.

A message from Prome says that a Burman Sub-Inspector of Police with a party of Karen irregulars was attacked by 200 rebels at Ledi on the morning of June 7.

The rebels were repulsed, leaving five dead and thirty wounded. Two local-made guns were recovered. Among the dead was a well-known rebel leader. There were no casualties on the Government side.

One case of an attack on an Indian hut in Thongwa area is reported from Hanthawaddy in which forty men burnt a haystack and assaulted the inmates.

Reports have also been received of a number of dacoities including the raiding of some houses of village headmen in other rebellion-affected areas.—A.P.

I. M. S. OFFICER'S HOUSE BURGLED.

Relieved Of Rs. 2,000

RANGOON, June 8.

A daring theft was committed in the house of Major R. V. Morrison, I.M.S., Superintendent of the General Hospital, in the hospital compound when an unknown person removed one steel box containing jewellery and cash of the value of over Rs. 2,000 during the absence of the inmates who discovered it later on their return home. The police have discovered the missing box devoid of its contents in a drain not far off from the hospital compound. The box had been forced open with stones. Investigation is proceeding. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

POLICE ENCOUNTER WITH BURMESE REBELS.

RANGOON, June 8.

On receipt of information on Saturday afternoon that Kama rebels who attacked on the previous day Thalegyi Padaung police station were at Kyaurgu, the Superintendent of Police, Prome, with a party of military police proceeded to the place about thirty miles away, travelling all night and surrounded the village the next morning. They encountered the rebels armed with 'dahs', three of whom were wounded and one has since died. Eleven were captured.—A. P.

ENGAGEMENT WITH REBELS

RANGOON, June 8.

A Government Communique states that the Government force on its way to Kyaungu encountered 70 rebels and drove them off, wounding seven, and capturing one without any casualties in Government force.—A. P.

DACOITIES GALORE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, June 8.

Five dacoities were committed during the last two days in Tharrawaddy, property worth about Rs. 3,000 looted and two houses burnt, while in Henzada also five dacoities occurred property worth Rs. 1,000 was looted by armed men. Some of the dacoits were in rebel uniform.—A. P.

THREE KILLED IN AIRPLANE CRASH.

RANGOON, June 8.

Air liner Orient Plane carrying French air mails from Saigon crashed yesterday in steam at Sandoway. Three bodies were recovered, namely of Seaunegard, Paddars and Neroux. It is feared that the fourth man has also been killed.—A. P.

FOURTH MAN UNTRACED.

No trace of whereabouts of he fourth man Bourgeois are available.

Governor has telegraphed from Maymyo to French Consul expressing condolence at disaster.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS IN PUNJAB

Their Increasing Strength

Dr. Mahomed Alam, member of the Working Committee who arrived in Bombay yesterday interviewed regarding position of Nationalist Muslims in the Punjab said:—

The Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party is gaining strength everyday and I hope beforelong the majority of the Punjab Mussalmans will unequivocally voice for the joint Electorates. The Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party is organising its District branches and within the short time at its disposal it has organised more or less six branches at different places. I am not in a position to-day to remember every name of the office-bearers of these branches, but the following names given under different places most of whom are the members of the executive will denote the importance of the personages who form the members of the District branches. Some of the important existing Muslim bodies, e.g., the Shatau-bl-Muslumin of Lahore have also affiliated themselves en bloc with the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party:—

Lahore:—1 Moulana Abdulla; 2 Malik Barkat Ali, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; 3 Badrul Islam Khan, Bar-at-Law; 4 S. M. Huq, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, 5 Mian Md. Sharif, B.A., LL.B., Advocate; 6 Mozhar Hossain Azhar, Editor of the Ittfaq; 7 Mahobub Alam, B.A., 8 Salamatullah, B.A.; 9 Abdul Hakim Khan, President of the Jamiat Shaban; 9 Mian Sirajuddin Paracha; 10 M. A. Khan President, Punjab Central Labour Federation.

Ludhiana:—1 Khawja Md. Yusuf, Municipal Commissioner, M.L.C., 2 Maulana Md. Naim Mufti, Member of the Executive of the Jamiatul-Ulema; 3 Haji Khawja Md. Azam, Municipal Commissioner 4 Chowdhry Md. Hasan, B.A. LL.B., Secretary, District Nationalist Party, 5 Milan Gholam Rasul, Advocate, President; 6 Tajuddin, Municipal Commissioner, President, Labour Union; 7 Md. Abdulla, B.A., LL.B., Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, 8 Moulana Habibur Rahman (subject to his consent).

Gujranwalla:—Our Gujranwalla branch consists of many important and influential gentlemen but the exhaustive list is not required here. I may only required the names of Malik Lal Khan and Seth Nizamuddin Municipal Commissioners; Moulana Md. Ismail Mufti, Imam Jameya Masjid and Moulana Md. Cheraq of Madrasa Anwarul Ulema.

Rawalpindi:—For Rawalpindi it will suffice to mention the names of Moulana Md. Ishaq, Man Sahravi and Raja Abdur Rahman, B.A., LL.B.

Firozepur:—The Firozepur Executive includes the names of Shafatullah Khan and several vakils.

Kasur:—The Kasur Executive includes the names of several Raises, Vakils, Zamindars, Office-bearers of the Anjumane-Islamia and other influential gentlemen. Moulana Abdul Quadir Kasuri, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is helping our organisation there.

I have lately travelled through several important places of the Punjab and I found that general Muslim Public were awakening to grasp the importance and significance of joint-Electorates. All that they require is further education and I can confidently assert that within a short time when proper education is imported to them, they would solidly stand for joint-Electorates.

KASHMIR "SWADESHI" SILK CLOTH

—:o:—

Made From Foreign Yarn?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMIRAKADAL, June 9.

In order to obtain first hand knowledge of Kashmir silk goods sold in Indian market as Swadeshi, I arrived at Srinagar on Saturday last and visited several weaving factories and regret to note that foreign silk yarn mostly Italian is used almost everywhere. While the duty on foreign silk is levied at the usual Indian custom rates, duty on Benares silk is 40 per cent. Ruffle yarn is wholly imported from Germany.

"TURNING REAL REVOLUTIONARIES INTO RIDICULOUS MANUFACTURERS OF SALT & KHADDAR"

—:o:—

Spratt's Statement In Meerut Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 8.

Mr. Phillip Spratt continuing his statement before the Sessions Judge, Meerut, said that the evidence that he had moved the Political Resolution at the All-India Conference of the Workers and Peasants' Party was correct. The Magistrate had cited this Resolution as evidence that the Workers and Peasants' Party policy had been decided abroad. He had no objection to following the line of the Communist International. In fact that he said, was the correct thing to do. But in this instance the conclusion was incorrect as was shown by the fact that the Communist International had criticised the political Resolution on two main points.

INDUSTRIALISATION.

He continued: The first was the question of industrialisation. The view of the Communist International was that British policy was generally opposed to the industrial development of India, and that the tolerane which the British showed towards industrial development during and after there was only a temporary realisation of the usual policy. He was now convinced that on this point the Communist International was correct. This added one more important item to the indictment which they could bring against the Imperialist policy in India. But it also enabled them to predict more correctly the political relations between the British and the Indian bourgeoisie and the line of the national movement. The W. P. P. resolution on this point had him to some extent incorrect. The Communist International had proved more far-sighted.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

"On the basis of its erroneous theory the Political Resolution had assumed that reconciliation between the British and the Indian bourgeoisie was a fairly easy matter. Actually for a time that seemed to be the case. They retreated from independence at the Madras Congress to Dominion Status with safeguards in the Nehru Report and the half and half resolution at the Calcutta Congress. Even a year later they were still negotiating with the Viceroy, and issued the Delhi manifesto in favour of peace. But then their policy changed. The uncompromising attitude of the Government forced them back to independence. They were given further provocation in the shape of a decision on tariffs involving Imperial preference, and were encouraged by the defeats suffered by the Labour movement in 1929 which showed them that the masses were not likely to get out of their control. Accordingly Civil Disobedience was launched.

"This confirmed completely the analysis of the Communist International which had said that the Indian bourgeoisie would continue to make oppositional demonstrations of this sort until the mass revolution became an immediate menace to them.

"But of course the Communist International had never supposed that the Indian bourgeoisie Nationalists would pursue a revolutionary policy. They completely agreed with the Political Resolution on this point. The criticism which they and Peasants' Party had made against those bourgeoic Nationalists who had been trying to pose as revolutionaries, i.e. the "Independence League" had proved to be correct. He and other had been accused by Congressmen of being agents of British Imperialism for making this criticism. But the criticism was right. When the Congress was arranging a compromise with imperialism the "Left-wing" leaders kept the revolutionary rank and file within the Congress by making a show of opposition and talking of revolution. But when the time of action came during Civil Disobedience, they collapsed and followed the anti-revolutionary policy of Mr. Gandhi.

"The policy of the Political Resolution in this mater was therefore correct. It was to emphasise, were definitely the need for separation from the Congress. That policy was sound then and is sound to-day. It is impossible to do revolutionary work through an out and out reformist organisation like the Congress, which next to the Imperialist state itself is undoubtedly the greatest obstacle in the way of the Indian revolution. The oral revolutionary forces must be organised outside the Congress and in opposition to it."

M. N. ROY'S WORK IN INDIA.

Mr. Spratt mentioned that M. N. Roy, who was at one time a prominent Communist, was not in agreement with this. Roy thought that it was still a sound line for the Communists to work as a wing of the Congress. His views need not now be considered important. He is doing his best to split the Communists in India into two factions. His followers pursue a highly doubtful policy of alliance with the Nationalist Bourgeoisie which will probably lead them into the same sort of position as the so-called "Left" leaders of the Congress have got into now. He has been expelled from the Communist International, which he does his best to attack in all possible ways."

"BREAK WITH CONGRESS ESSENTIAL."

The accused believed that a break with the Congress was essential. "The spell which the traditions of the Congress cast over all its followers, turning even good revolutionaries into ridiculous manfacturers of salt and Khaddar, must be broken. That can be done not by acting as a Left-wing within the Congress but by building up an opposition platform outside and in open opposition to the Congress. The other point ficticious brought by the Communist Insternationals against the Political Resolution, was on the type of organisations to be adopted. This criticism also was correct.

The period when they and Peasant Party could be of use was now past. The W. P. P. tended to confuse other tasks. It could not be broad enough to fulfil the function of the United Anti-Imperialist Front, nor be sufficiently disciplined and organised to be the real revolutionary leading Party. For these purposes two organisations are required, the Anti-Imperialist Front or Federation, and the Communist Party."

In answering a question as to his Trade Union activity the accused dwelt on the point that although a middle-class man by birth, he had taken part in the working-class movement and had criticised other T. U. leaders as middle-class. He maintained that this was not inconsistent. Middle-class men may become useful members of the working-class movement. The essential point is however that they must realise that the working-class is the main thing, the class which will really do the work of the revolution. Middle-class people can give more or less useful assistance in the early stages. "We are entitled to criticise and oppose other people of middle-class origin who enter the Labour movement without having first abandoned their own class psychology and adopted that of the working-class."

Mr. Spratt had not finished his statement when the Court rose for the day.

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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 9.

In sympathy with a small trade of 7 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 163 for Broach J.A. delivery. At the opening there was slight liquidation which resulted in a decline of about annas four. At this level there was increased short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 164. The market ruled very steady at this level. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a rise of 10 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 164 8.
Broach A.M. 181.
Oomra July 148 8.
Oomra D.J. 155.
Bengal July 136 8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 9.
June	128.10 plus 1.30
Sept.	122.90 plus 11.30
Dec.	117.40 plus 0.20

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 9.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd „	21	4	3
Silver. Ready „	42	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	41	14	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	41	12	0

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 9.	
Bengal July	135
Broach J./A.	163
Broach A./M.	179
Umra July	147
Umra D./J.	153

Ready room rates not quoted.

READY COTTO NSALES.

		Bombay, June 9.	
200	Toyo	Ujjain	158
300	Do.	Dabhoy	160½
100	Do.	Shendurni	150
100	Do.	Dharwah	156
100	Gosho	Amod	166
100	Do.	Mansur	150½
100	Bhaidas Mavji	Warora	162
100	P. Chrystal Co.	Nabipur	165
100	Do.	Karwan	164
100	Ruby Mills	Bhiwara	135½
200	P. Vakharia	Manavadar	153
100	M. Nathoo	Arvi	153
100	Bombay Co.	Banusa	150
100	Dawn Mills	Harij	164

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

CABLE ADVISES.

Bombay, June 9.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL.—Decline owing to decline on the Stock Exchange. Crop accounts are decidedly better. Labour is ample. Our opinion is that chances are in favour of market declining.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables Stocks ruling steady Fossick estimates crop one week to three weeks late.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

After being quiet during the early part of the week, the demand for spot cotton improved to a slight extent, while futures, after declining to a new low level rallied sharply on the receipt of hgiher advices from New York In the absence of genuine demand, however, the market is still in a very unsettled condition.

In the Egyptian section there was a sharp fall early in the week, this being accentuated by the bearish Government estimate of the total crop, amounting to 8,015,400 cantars; later, prices moved in sympathy with the American section.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH:—Conditions remain practically unaltered since the resumption of business after the Whitsun Holidays. More enquiries are reported from China, and occasional lots of poplins and fancies have been sold, but negotiations on the whole are still very difficult. Demand from the Indian Empire continues to be on a restricted scale, with only a few transactions passing hands. Trading with other sources has mostly been negligible.

YARNS:—Although the production of both American and Egyptian qualities is now considerably reduced, business continues to be of a retail character.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables:—

11-07 a.m—LIVERPOOL:—General seling stop-loss orders being reached.

8-50 p.m.—NEW YORK:—Considerable long liquidation offset by short covering, trade buying.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.51.

Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 163 equal to 3.71.

Difference 80 points equal to Rs. 35.

New York July (Close) 8.38 equal to 4.19.

Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 163 equal to 3.71.

Difference 48 points equal to Rs 21.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) July 64, October 50 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.	
July	8.38
Ooctober	8.75
December	8.98
January	9.07
March	9.27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 8.	
July	8.43
October	8.77
Middling Spot	8.19

NEW YORK.

New York, June 8.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10-55 a.m.—

July	3.18
October	3.54
January	3.86x

xPossibly mutilated.

New York. Noon Call.—

July	3.25
October	3.61
January	3.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.	Opening	Closing.
June		4.40
July	4.41	4.43
August		4.47
September		4.50
October	4.51	4.54
November		4.57
December		4.60
January	4.63	4.64
February		4.68
March		4.73
April		4.76
May	4.78	4.80
June		4.83
July		4.87
Middling Spot		4.56

WORLD IS GOING REPUBLICAN

(Continued from page 12)

Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, etc., have parliamentary institutions. This shows that in most of the independent countries of the world, the will of the people is supreme, and in the majority of the remaining countries, the will of the people is a powerful factor to reckon with. The latter part of the previous sentence is partly as under statement. For, the most important Kingdom of the World, Great Britain, is practically a hereditary republic, where the king reigns but does not rule, and the self-governing dominions of the British Empire are practically republics.

The most powerful autocrats in the world the Czar of Russia and the Kaiser of Germany for example thought in their day that their will must prevail for all time as against that of their people. But history has shown that they were mistaken. The most powerful kingdom to-day is Great Britain, and that is because there the power of the monarch is broad-based on the affection and will of his people.

INDIA AND REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS

But just as the British rulers of India and the British people have all along shown unwillingness to recognise the fitness of India and the Indians for self-rule and free representative institutions, urging of course, mistakenly as a reason for their reluctance that India has never known and been used to representative Government and that Indians appreciate only benevolent paternalism, similarly our Princes, at least the majority of them, perhaps also think that it would go against Indian political traditions if they become constitutional rulers. But it is a mistake to think that the principal ruling religious communities of India never knew in any age any other kind of Government except absolute monarchy. The three religious communities which ruled India in pre-British Days were the Hindus (including the Buddhists and the Jains) the Mussalmans and the Sikhs.

As regards the first community, I gave extracts from the works of diffferent British Historians, like Rhys Davids, Vincent Smith, etc., years ago in the Modern Review to prove the existence of republics in ancient India and came to the conclusions that republics existed in India, that they existed at least as early as the days of Buddha and Mahavira (sixth century B.C.) and as late as the reign of Samudragupta (fourth century A. D. and that they were situated in the extensive tract of country stretching from the Punjab to Bihar and from Nepal to the Southern borders of the Central Provinces.

MUSLIMS AND REPUBLICANISM.

Regarding the question whether Muslim Political thought favours democracy or absolutism, there is fortunately no need to turn to ancient times for an answer. At present most of the Muslim states of the world have political institutions of a more or less democratic character. I shall draw attention to many of these as the subject has not generally received the attention which it deserves.

The most powerful modern Mussalman State is the Republic of Turkey. Persia has a National Assembly or "Majlis". Each term of the Majlis lasts two years. The Government of Afghanistan is, since 1922, a constitutional monarchy with Legislative and State Assemblies and a Cabinet presided over by the king himself. According to the constitution of 1928, Albania is a democratic, parliamentary, independent monarchy, without any state religion and with only one elected Chamber. The constitution of the Kingdom of Hedjaz in Trabia provides for the setting up of certain advisory councils, comprising a Legislative Assembly in Mecca, Municipal councils in each of the towns of Medina and Jedda, and village and tribal councils throughout the provinces.

The government of the hereditary monarchy of Egypt is representative. Egyptians have equal legal, civil and political rights, irrespective of race, language or religion.

The Mandated Territories of Syria and Lebanon are republics. The Organic law of Iraq provides for a limited monarchy and responsible government.

Bashkir, Tartar, Kirkhis and Dagestan are autonomous republics. Bokhara and Khiva are Socialist Republics. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are Socialist Soviet Republics. Azerbaijan is also a Socialist Soviet Republic.

I mention this facts to show that in most of the countries of which the Muslims form the bulk of the population, the system of Government is more or less democratic.

As regards the Sikhs, the late Dr. Leitner wrote in his Indigenous Elements of Self-Government of India that "all their affairs, secular and spiritual—were regulated at the four great Takht's—literally Boards, Platforms, or Thrones—of Akhalghar, Anandpur, Patna, and Abchalnagar, where every Sikh, great or small had a voice....."

As the rulers of the Indian States are either Hindus or Moslems or Sikhs, I hope the facts I have mentioned will convince them that, if they gave their subjects responsible government and if they governed according to more or less democratic constitutions, that would be, not against, but entirely in accord with Hindus Muslim and Sikh political tradition and sentiment.

TAKE A LESSION FROM HISTORY

I have shown in previous pertions of my speech that, in the modern civilized world, republics of some kind or other and constitutional or limited monarchies with more or less democratic constitutions are the order of the day. It is true that democracy has not yet fulfilled all the expectations of its advocates. But it is equally undeniable that in spite of a certain amount of evil, democracy has produced greater good than autocracy. And even dictators have ruled and are ruling, not in their own right as autocrats, but, professedly at least, in the name of the people. So democracy is bound to win. The latest triumph of the popular will has been in Spain. Those rulers of the Indian States who are wedded to autocratic ideas should take the lesson of history to heart. I am not in love with the violent methods of Bolsheviks or Communists. I condemn them. But I am convinced that the best means of saving off the inroads of Bolshevism or communism into any country or state is to promote public good and conceed civic and political rights to as great an extent as those "isms" claim to do.

WHY BRITAIN TOLERATES AUTOCRACY IN STATES.

By far the larger section, the autocratic section, of the Indian Princes depend on the British Power for the maintenance of their autocracy. And among the various motives which may have prompted British political officers in India to safeguard autocracy in the states, the principal ones were perhaps to use the States as a foil to set of the excellence of British Indian rule by contrast and also to use the States for fighting Indian Nationalism, if need be.

The Indian Princes set much store by their Treaties. But they may rest assured that just as other peoples of the world have obtained their rights in spite of treaties, so will the Indian States people.

BUTLER COMMITTEE WRONG.

The urgency of the attainment of free citizenship by the people of the Indian States has become plainer than before owing to the recognition given to federalism in the Indian Round Table Conference.

It is to be regretted that at every step, leading directly or indirectly to the federal idea, the existence of the people of the Indian States has been almost entirely ignored. It is not necessary at this stage to criticise the personnel, terms of reference, conclusions and the like of the Butler Committee. But it must be stated that it was a wrong and an injustice to the people of the States that they were not allowed to give evidence before that Committee. Then, again, though some of the Princes and some of their officers were invited to attend the Round Table Conference, the people of the States were almost entirely ignored.

NOT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Some Princes have put forward the claim that they are the representatives of their people. There may be and I believe there are, a very few Princes who are entitled by their beneficence and their democratic temper to speak for their people. But even they cannot be taken to be representatives of their people. The Princes and their officers who represented their view at the Round Table Conference have made it plain that they want to enter Federated India with all their autocracy maintained as at present so far as the internal affairs of their States are concerned. In any case, they want complete freedom to change or not to change the form of government of their States. If most of the States be governed, as at present according to the will of the ruler, and if, as is hoped for, the provinces have a somewhat democratic constitution with elected legislatures, then Federated India will present the strange spectacle of an assemblage of parts dissimilar and opposite in structure. This is not the case with any other federation at the present day.

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION OF FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMM.

Though the decisions accepted by the Round Table Conference and its sub-committees are stated in the Report to be provisional, British public opinion seems to treat them as settled facts. It is likely, therefore, that some of them will remain unaltered. Here is one. The Federal. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee recommended and the Conference approved of the recommendation that "Ministers should not be compelled to resign save in the event of a vote of the two Chambers sitting together."

Now the Princes have demanded on behalf of their States a certain proportion of the seats in the Federal Legislature. They may not get all that they want. But it is probable that, on the combined basis of the area and the population of the states they will get not less than one-third of the seats—particularly if Burma be separated from India. And the princes have also demanded that the members representing the States in the Legislature should be their (the Princes) nominees. Now the nominees of autocrats will naturally have a mandate to support the British bureaucracy on the tacit understanding that the bureaucracy will not interfere with the autocratic ways of the Princes. Thus a Ministry which is favoured by the bureaucracy and the princes will be sure of the support of at least one-third of the members of the Federal Legislature. Out of the remaining two-thirds the European group and some narrowly selfish Indian members also be expected to support such a ministry. Hence, it would be difficult to drive such a ministry out of power.

I urge, therefore, that the constitution of the States should be like that of the Provinces, if not immediately, in any case in the course of a definitely fixed short period.

It is not necessary for any purpose to examine the motives of the Princes in proposing a Federal constitution for India. It has been said by a Prince, acting informally as it were as the spokesman of his brothern, that the States had agreed to them part of an Indian Federation on the condition that there was responsibility in the centre. May not the people of British India also be permitted to make the stipulation that they could agree to such a federation only if the princes gave responsible Government to their people?

DECLARATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS NECESSARY.

The Indian National Congress has repeatedly asked for such a declaration as part of its scheme of reform. In the memorandum which was presented on behalf of the Indian States' People's Conference to the Working Committee of the Congress three months ago, it was strongly urged,

(1) That paramountcy should not be divided, and that it should ultimately vest in the central federal Government;

(2) That paramountcy may, if thought necessary be included in the reserved subjects during the transition period;

(3) That during this transition period, the Princes should so adjust their Governments as to establish responsible Government in the States and undertake to bring about progressive realisation of the same;

(4) That the states should be admitted into the federation only on condition that the standard of Government in them is of the same type as prevailing in those of British units.

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

"As regards the question with whom the Indian princes have entered into treaties, it is not correct to say that the treaties were entered into with the Crown irrespective of the sovereignty of British India . . . the Crown acted not in a personal capacity or in the capacity of sovereign of England but in the capacity of ruler of British India. . . . The treaties impose obligations of the rulers for the time being of the Indian States in favour of the authorities for the time being in charge of the Government of India, the (Government of India) Act contemplates the existence of political relations between the executive Government of India and the Indian States. The executive Government of British India is fully empowered to transact business with the Indian States. One provision which clinches the matter beyond doubt is the provision in S. 20, Cl. 2, according to which the revenues of India include all tributes tributes in respect of any territories which would have been receivably by, or in the name of, the East India Company, if the Government of India Act of 1853 had not been passed. There is surely no clearer proof. . . of the nexus with the Government of India than the payment of tribute to the credit of the revenues of India. . . . The contention that the sovereign of a country who enteres into a treaty does so in his personal capacity and not as the sovereign of that country is too absurd to be maintained in the twentieth century.

THE BLUNT TRUTH.

It has been stated by more that one Maharaja: "We and our people will not tolerate for an instant British-Indian dictation". But nobody wants to bring the Princes and the States' people under the authority of the Provinces. Federation means that the States and the Provinces are in some matters of common interest to obey the authority of the whole of which they themselves are parts. It is quite easy to understand the humiliation of being dictated to. But those persons who have had to to tolerate the dictation of foreign political officers might have saved themselves the trouble of assuming airs of superiority in relation to their own countrymen.

Whatever the Princes think, we the common people of India feel a pride in saluting our Motherland which we do not and cannot feel in being compelled to salute even the greatest of foreign countries because of its armed might.

STATES NOT THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One of the gravest complaints against the Indian Princes generally is that far too much of the revenues of their States is spent for the upkeep of their household and their personal pleasures. The states are not their personal property. The British sovereign's civil list, that is, the sums assigned for the expenses of the Sovereign and the Royal household, ought to be instructive to our Princes. The total amount of the British Kind's civil list is £576,000, and the total ordinary British revenue for 1929-30 was £734,188,748. So the King and his household get about .08 per cent. (or eight per ten thousand) of the British revenues. The actual amount of the British civil list in Indian money at the present rate of exchange is Rs. 76,80,000.

In one State of which the total revenue receipts for the year was only 249 lakhs, the expenses of the Royal household amounted to Rs. 29,60,000. This works out at a little less than 12 per cent. of the total revenues. In another state the total ordinary receipts amount to Rs. 247,23,000 and the palace expenses amount to Rs. 13,67,000, or 6.54 per cent. of the total revenues. This latter state spends 20.12 per cent. of the revenues on education. Therefore its palace expenditure must be considered as moderate, though comparatively not as moderate as that of the British royal household. Of course, on account of the immense revenue receipts of Great Britain its civil list appears very small in proportion.

DWARFING OF THE MIND.

Vital statistics for the Indian States as a whole are not available. Perhaps a few states are equal to British India in education and in some other matters, a fewer may even be superior in some respects. But on the whole, it must be admitted to our shame, that at present Indian India is inferior to British India in all or most of these respects I have mentioned. There is a dwarfing of the mind in the Indian States as a whole. It has been well said that in creation there is nothing greater than man and in man there is nothing greater than mind. If in any region, only the material welfare of the people were well looked after the mind was dwarfed, it would after all be like a well-managed cattle farm. Nothing can compensate for the stunting and atrophy of the mind of the people. But it cannot be said that in Indian India as a whole even the material welfare of the people is cared for.

KASHMIR AND SWITZERLAND.

I had mind to compare some of our states with some foreign countries similar in climate, material resources and geographical situation, in order to bring home to my audience their difference in material and intellectual condition.

Let me take Kashmir and Switzerland. Both the countries are mountainous and cold, have a healthy climate and have no sea-coast. The intellectual achievements of Switzerland's greatest sons and her struggles for liberty have made the Swiss famous for all time. That Kashmiries are a gifted race is proved by the intellectual superiority of those of them who have settled in the Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Kashmiri settlers are lovers of freedom also, as the political activities and sufferings and sacrifices of their prominent men and women testify. But what is the intellectual achievement of home-keeping Kashmiris?

The area of Switzerland is 15,1940 square miles, and the population over forty lakhs. The revenue in 1929 was £13,180,000 (Rs. 17,57,33,333) Kashmir has an area of 84,258 square miles (more than five times that of Switzerland) and a population of 33,20,588 (less than that of Switzerland). The revenue of Kashmir in 1927-28 was Rs. 2,39,00,000, or about one-seventh of that Switzerland.

FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH.

I have referred to freedom of speech and meeting and freedom of the press as necessary for material and intellectual progress. These are in modern times among the fundamental rights of civilized peoples. Unfortunately, generally speaking these do not exist in our states. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent any state's subject being bundled out of it at any time without any trial or charge.

In civilized countries, the press exists not merely for ventilating grievances and exposing acts of injustice and tyranny. It exists for remedying social abuses also and for the dissemination of useful information relating to all subjects. It is an educative agency.

Not realizing this truth and certainly also being afraid of criticism and exposure, the rulers of the Indian states, speaking generally have managed not only to prevent the growth of the Press in their territories, but have occasionally banned the entry into them of some Indian papers published in British India. They have not stopped here. They have got the Government of India to pass a Prince's Protection Act, which has made it rather risky to criticise the public conduct of a ruler of the administration of his estate (which are often synonymous) effectively and in detail. The very idea that the Princes require protection from the people of British India must make the gods laugh. Are we such terrible oppressors? At the worst we can only use hard words, and hard words break no bones. And if the Princes could condescend so far as to entreat the Government of India to give them protection by legislation, why could not they, cannot they, condescend to sue us in British Indian courts for offences committed by us against them?

BOGEY OF MANUBHAI'S SPEECH.

I shall perhaps be expected to say some thing on the recent speech of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Bikaner. Sir Manubhai is not an ignorant man but a well-informed statesman. I have not been, therefore, to understand definitely why he spoke as he able did.

As he is a member of the Round Table Conference, he had every opportunity to tell his colleagues what he now says, namely, that the federation likely to be accepted by the Indian Princes would tend more towards confederation for specifically defined subjects of joint interest than towards unity or union. "Sir Manubhai need not have raised the bogey of unity or union. Nobody has suggested that the states should lose their identity or individual existence.

Sir Manubhai has further observed that "to suggest that the Supreme Federal Court of the future India ought to entertain appeals from decrees of the highest judicial tribunals of the Indian States was to import the incidence of complete union where only federation for a few scheduled subjects was contemplated." It were much to be wished that even an appreciable number of the Indian States had any properly constituted judicial tribunals at all. But that is by the by. Sir Manubhai undoubtedly knows that it cannot be said that no federation in the world prossess a final court of appeal. The Federal Tribunal of Switzerland for example, besides performing other duties, acts as a Final Court of Appeal. That is rightly not considered a breach of the sovereignty of the Swiss cantons which are the component parts of the Swiss federal system.

SHOULD STATES SUBJECTS REMAIN AS SLAVES?

I shall have to notice briefly some other passages in Sir Manubhai's speech, he declares that

"To suggest that the subjects of the Indian States would hereafter be the subjects of federal India, and would, accordingly require a declaration of similar fundamental rights as the subjects of the British India, was to ignore altogether the natural laws of allegiance. Indian Princes did not want their subjects to have divided allegiance, as they were anxious to have their internal sovereignty altogether left alone and in tact."

Supposing that, as Sir Manubhai demands, the States' people remained the subjects only of the Indian States, would it not even then be necessary to guarantee to them such elementary rights of civilized men as liberty of the person, liberty of speech and writing, liberty of meeting, liberty of press, security of property, freedom from any kind of punishment except after open trial according to a duly enacted and promulgated law, and the like? The States people have not got these rights now, and federation or no federation, they must have them. Does Sir Manubhai desire that the States' people should for ever remain, like slaves, completely at the mercy of their rulers? They cannot agree to do so.

Sir Manubhai thinks that "it was only in the domain of the joint interest of the subjects of a common concern like defence, external relations, railways, customs, post telegraph, currency and exchange that their subjects would claim to sit in the federal legislatures, and contribute their thought towards the shaping of the common policies of the country."

It was very good of the speaker to propose to allow the States' subjects to sit in the federal legislature (as nominees of the princes?) for shaping the common policies of the country and also, I presume, for making laws relating to federal subjects.

It should be the cherished hope of Indians, whatever their station in life, that India would soon begin her pilgrimage to the goal of our aspirations. At such a time the utmost harmony and co-operation should be the rule. Such being my conviction, criticism has been to me a painful duty. But I hope my criticism has not been merely destructive. And I hope that where it has been destructive, my object was to remove what was injurious, effete or rotten, in order that something better something more serviceable, may take its place.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

"USE OF INDIAN TROOPS ADDS FUEL TO FIRE."

Policy Of Drift In Burma.

The following article appeared in "Rangoon Gazette" on May 25, under the caption of "The Burmese Rebellion":—

SOME COMMENTS.

"For the present politics and polemics should be Taboo."

More than five months have passed by, writes "Xerxes", but the rebellion is still going strong, and threatens to spraed all over the Province, which is singularly adapted for guerrilla warfare of this type. Is the British Lion going to be outwitted by the Burmese "Galone"? Of late, the Crown forces have suffered several reverses losing valuable officers, men, guns and amunition. It is time that the civil police returned to their normal duty of preserving law and order, and regular troops were called out to suppress what must now be admitted to be the most serious rising in Burma under British rule. The Local Government was taken unawares at the outset, but after so many months of continuous activity the rebels ought to have been pulverised.

Instead the "Galone" army is raising its head higher and higher, and gaining more recruits, and much sympathy from all sections of the Burmese people. While west of Yomas the trouble is purely anti-British and political, on the eastern side it has assumed an anti-Indian and racial aspects. Round the coastal region, it is anti-Tamil; higher up it is directed against Uriyas; and in the Toungo area, it is anti-Chittagonian. In Rangoon itself, the trouble is more or less against foreigners, i.e., Indians. Chinese, too., and is latent at the present moment. The anti-Coringhi and anti-Chinese riots of last year are still fresh in our memories. With Yamethin as the apex of an isosceles triangle the base would represent the area of riots, the western flank the best of the rebellion, and the eastern side limited to communol tension.

SOIL FOR REVOLUTION.

Hunger and anger form a congenial soil for revolutions and rebellions....those may have been causes at the outset, out now, flushed with their recent successes, the rebels appear to have become ambitious, and are probably aiming at overthrowing the existing Government by force of numbers. If the policy of drift and supine inactivity is persisted in, there is every likelihood of Burma separating not only from India, but from the British Empire as well. The situation requires careful handling and immediate action. The volatile and versatile Burman is no believer in soul force, or non-violence, and it quick with his dah. Much has been written of his charm and generosity, but while it lasts, his volcanic energy, though usually short-lived, leads him to deeds of incredible savage fury.

The rebels probably have had their inspiration from the unfortunate anti-Indian riots of last year resulting in the loss of several hundred Indian lives. The use of Indian troops has added fuel to the fire, and lent countenance to the alleged high-handedness of the Indian people, and their ruthless exploitation of the Burmese people. The Burma Rifles have been sent for though there is no rebel activity, and the Buffs were sent for a few days to Tharawaddy, and recalled to Rangoon; all the work of fighting the rebels, and bearing the odium of discharging a painful duty has been left to the valient Punjabis. More Punjabees troops have arrived from India, and it looks as if only Indian troops will have to do all the fighting, while the British troops and others are stationed at Rangoon and Maymyo.

In view of the clamour for separation, and the strong feeling existing against Indians, Indian troops should not be used for the present. Meanwhile Anglo-Burman and European volunteers should be enrolled to supplement the purely Burmese forces. Indian troops should be called out only at the last resort. There are more than 20,000 Anglo-Indian in Burma and it ought not to be difficult to raise several battalions from the community, which has always claimed the right to serve as soldiers, and almost every able-bodied man among them has been under military training.

HOW TO DEAL.

The attitude of most of the Burmese leaders is a curious mixture of political infantalism and braggadocio, threatening Government and the Indians alike with dire results in case of the demands of their proteges—the Galonos—are not complied with. It is time martial law was declared, and further senseless speechifying at all sorts of conferences stopped. Tharrawaddy U-Pu, the stormy petrol of Burma, has for once rallied on the side of law, order and reason and shown more political sagacity and ordinary common sense than the other leaders, whose speeches and demands look more like rebel speeches. Martial law would save so much unnecessary bloodshed on both sides—it is a preventive measure, and it is so much easier to prevent the further spread of rebellion than to attempt its cure once it has taken hold of the Province.

Newspaper articles tending to create racial animosity should be suppressed—the writings of men like "Theophilus" while causing needless pain to Indians, excite unthinking Burmans into frenzied rage by the basleess insinuations and allegations on which, in and out of season, he prepares his case for separation. The Government of Burma is no doubt doing all it can to range public opinion on its side to counteract the insidious propaganda of the Galones, who trade on the ignorance and superstitious credulity of Burmese villagers, in addition to declaring martial law in all the district bordering on the rebel areas (thereby limiting rebel activity to particular areas), a strong base camp should be made on the Pegu Yomas with block-houses all along at suitable interval to have forces ready to swoop down on the insurgents on either side of the Yomas.

FIND OUT CAUSE AND TROUBLE

A representative commission of officials and non-officials "which should include Chinese, Indians and others", should be appointed to investigate the root cause of the trouble which has made so many ordinary peace-loving Burmans into dangerous rebels.

DOMICILE OF INDIANS

Asiatic Immigration Bill Before Senate.

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

After an adjournment lasting more than five weeks, the Senate reassembled (on May 5) to discuss during its second reading the Bill to amend the laws relating to immigration of certain Asiatics.

Dr. D. F. Malan (Minister of the Interior), explaining the provisions of the Bill, said it provided remedies for certain defects in the existing law. "In 1925 I introduced in the other House certain legislation dealing more especially with the status and immigration of Indians into this country," he stated. "Certain negotiations took place at the conference between the Governments of India and the Union at Capetown at the beginning of 1927, and an agreement was reached. As a result of that conference, in the new Act of 1927 effect was given to the Capetown Agreement, and it was laid down particularly in regard to Indians that, whether they had acquired domicile and then left the country and remained away for three years, or longer, they would lose their domicile. A case came before the Supreme Court recently where judgment was given to this effect—that where an Indian, having been in possession of a Transvaal registration certificate in spite of his losing his domicile after three years' continuous absence, could still retain his domicile. This, therefore, defeated the object of the Bill of 1927, and was contrary to the intention of the Act."

"GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT."

Senator F. S. Malan said that since the Capetown-Indian Agreement, another agreement had been entered into in regard to immigration from Asia. "I refer to the 'gentleman's agreement' with Japan," he added.

"Now that is a very important document, but I do not find in this Bill before us any reference to ratifying it." The Japanese agreement went very far, and parliament was ignoring it. The Japanese were being given permanent rights in this country.

At this stage Mr. President intervened, pointing out that Senator Malan could not discuss the Japanese Treaty during the second reading of the Immigration Amendment Bill.

Dr. Malan, in reply, said it was quite clear to him that the question of the Japanese Treaty had been raised purely for party reasons. He pointed out that there was no need for Parliament to ratify the agreement, as powers had already been vested in the Minister to bring into operation such an agreement.

The President again interrupted, and refused to allow any further discussion on the Japanese Treaty.

The second reading of the Bill was passed, and the committee stage set down for Monday.

NEXT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

As The Tories View It.

(By the Right Hon. EARL PEEL).

Four months ago the Indian Conference was adjourned with its work incompleted. When is the new session to take place? Will the next Conference take up the work of its predecessor, or is it to start afresh with new members as a new conference, untrammelled by the experience of the old? In future constitutional discussions, according to the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, federation is to be an essential part, and the same position is assigned to the safeguards for defence, minorities, finance and other matters. It would seem then that the new discussions are to lie within and not to stray beyond the framework of the previous scheme. The new Conference will not have the unlimited range that was accorded to the old Conference, but will be confined within certain metes or bounds.

CONGRESS DEMANDS.

We have been told that Mahatma Gandhi is to be the representative, and probably the sole representative, of the Congress Party. It is, therefore, very relevant to consider what were the instructions that he received from the Congress Committee at Karachi. The representatives of Congress are to ask for national control of external affairs, finance and other matters. All the safeguards, in fact, so laboriously insisted upon at the Conference are swept away in a few sentences. Indeed, all the financial transactions of the Government in India, from what date it is not stated, are to be subject to the scrutiny of an impartial tribunal.

There is no obligation upon India to remain within the British Empire. Each party can terminate the partnership at will. The only consoling feature in this rigid enumeration of rights is that the delegates may accept such adjustments as may be necessary in the interests of India.

LIMITS OF DISCUSSION.

But these words, however, indulgently construed, cannot be reconciled with the provisional decisions of the Conference. The Mahatma has got a reputation for political agility, but even he would find it difficult to conform at the same time to the postulates of the Irwin Pact and the orders of Congress. Would a resolution for instance, in favour of the establishment of immediate Dominion Status be in order? Such a resolution, perhaps, is unlikely, as Mr. Gandhi understood to have said that he was once in love with Dominion Status, but that relationship no longer satisfies him.

Again, would the Chairman permit a delegate to move or to put down a motion in favour of complete independence, or a general statement that no safeguards were necessary The Government ought clearly to lay down within what scope and within what framework the discussion will be able, without hesitation, to rule out all irrelevant resolutions and keep the delegates sternly and strictly to the business on hand.

THE GANDHI LEGEND.

The delegates, before they come over, ought to know exactly what their work is to be. Conference-lovers may say that if these limitations are to be laid down, Mr. Gandhi and his allies will refuse to attend, but it would be unfortunate if Congress leaders were to be enticed over here under a false impression, and were then able to leave the Conference with some show of righteous indignation because they were not allowed to put their own interpretation on the range of discussion. Recent events have given point to my request for clear definition.

The circumstances of the Irwin Pact have given unusual prominence and importance to Mr. Gandhi. His figure has been exalted and has thrown into the shade other Indian representatives. Even the rigours of Simla etiquette are suspended in his favour. What has become of, and what place is occupied by, those British-Indian representatives who, at some peril to their political future, faced the black flags of Bombay? The legend has arisen that a single Indian saint is to come over and lay down the terms of the future relationship between this country and India.

No wonder that the great Moslem community, for instance, feels itself slighted and suppressed. It is time that the different communities and interests in India should be restored to their normal proportions, lest Congress may fee that the new Conference will merely be a stage for the advertisement of its extravagant notions, and the other parties and communities be reduced to a humble station in the wings.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH TRADE.

Again, the boycott of British trade and the discrimination between British and other imports has strengthened the demand for safeguards. People, naturally, argue that if such hostility is shown to British goods when the British Parliament is still responsible for India, and when prudence, at any rate, would have suggested good behaviour, what treatment will be accorded to British trade if a purely Indian authority were in control? Would the resolution of the late Conference about non-discrimination be effective when the British merchant finds his goods stifled by the triple barrier of tariffs, boycott and picketing.?

ONE-SIDED GOOD-WILL.

I am not now discussing whether the terms of the agreement have or have not been kept, or whether the boycott of British goods has an industrial or a political object. These distinctions are more suitable for metaphysicians than for practical men. It is the hostility displayed to British trade, the lack of response to the desire of this country to understand and to meet Indian political aspirations, which have a painful effect upon public opinion here. The Government, indeed, are always insisting on the need of good feeling and good-will, but good-will cannot be wholly unilateral.

In many quarters most friendly to India, these anti-British activities after the friendly atmosphere of the Conference have created a very unpleasant impression, but, at any rate, the lesson has been enforced upon this country that the need for protection of British trade against unfair treatment is not a nervous fancy, but the outcome of hard and bitter experience.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

Let me ask another question. Has the great Hindu-Moslem quarrel missed another milestone on the road of settlement? Again and again it was recognised at the Conference that some basis of agreement must be found between the two great religious communities of India if a working constitution was to be created even on paper. How many provinces a there to be, and in which of them may the Moslems expect to be predominant? Can Sind or the Frontier Provinces be invested with the same authority as Bengal or Bihar?

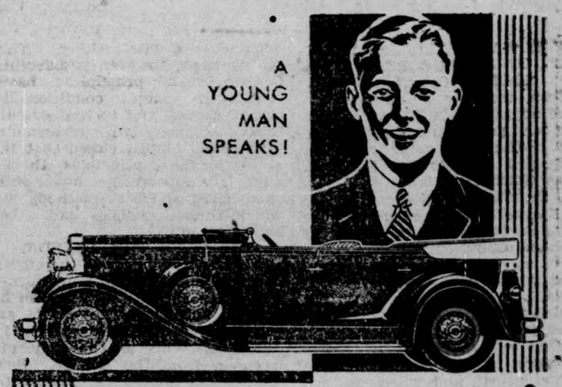
Some time and some day the question of separate electorates must not only be debated but decided. Some time the divisions of authority between the provinces and the Centre must be settled. Are the residual powers, with all the dignity and status that they carry with them, to be assigned to the Centre or the Provinces? How many Hindus and how many Moslems respectively are to occupy seats of authority in the Provincial and Central Executive or in the Services? Clearly, all these problems must be settled before a Constitution can be framed. But how can they be settled? for, indeed, the very form of their settlement depends upon good-will between the communities.

It is useless to ignore the cruel fact that the massacre at Cawnpore have for the time, at least, dealt a terrible blow at Hindu-Moslem unity. One does not seek for the impossible. Centuries old suspicion and forms of civilisation and religion so diverse cannot be reconciled in a day, but reasonable accommodation is essential before the practical details of the new machine can be put together. Here, again, the safeguards for minorities have taken on a new meaning. The comfortable doctrine that all will be well when authority is transferred to an Indian-worked Constitution is too thin a consolation for harassed minorities.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

I must then again insist that the Government, if they desire a failure and all the bitterness that new Conference, in order to avoid arises from failure, must lay down with the utmost clearness what the Conference is to do. The work of constructing a constitution for India is in itself gigantic—the contributory elements are so many and so various—but if the sheer technical difficulties of the task are enhanced by ill-will, misunderstanding, and sectional jealousies, the business is hopeless.

First of all, then, the Government should not be too timid in the exercise of its authority. It should exert all its force to secure order in a country where firm government is always necessary, but especially so when changes of authority are in prospect. It should use all its efforts to make clear, if it is not clear already to the leaders of the great communities, that the work of constitution construction is vain and frivolous unless it is accompanied by a reasonable sense of compromise. It should use all its authority to make plain that a declaration of war against British trade is not the best way of developing Indian enterprise and business. I have no desire to exaggerate difficulties, but the facts of the case are, in themselves, sufficiently intractable. Official smoothness may have its value, but beyond a point complacency is irritating, and we prefer the harsh but bracing savour of the truth.—"Sunday Times."



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India—The Next Step

(BY EDWARD VILLIERS, PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.)

Since the Round Table Conference adjourned in January much has been gained and, I fear, much lost. The great gain lies in the successful issue to the conversations which Lord Irwin had with Mr. Gandhi, and which resulted in the belated agreement of the Congress to participate in the resumed Conference. The Congress, as has been said over and over again, does not represent India, but equally it cannot be denied that it is the best organized political party in India, and to that extent fullness of representation will be added to the Conference if, and when, it reassembles for the purpose of developing the principles provisionally accepted at its first session. This is all to the good and constitutes a full justification of the policy which Lord Irwin, in the face of opposition and discouragement but with unswerving constancy of purpose, has pursued throughout his term of office. There can be no question that he has been right, for although the Conference, as previously constituted and without Congress participation, could have and doubtless would have evolved a workable Constitution for the consideration of Parliament, nevertheless a Constitution to which all parties agree will have a vastly better chance of success than would otherwise be the case.

Demands, however, have subsequently been made by Congress. Those which are of immediate concern are the right of secession from the Empire and the avowed determination to accept only such reservations and safeguards as may be, "in the opinion of Congress," for the good of India.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

The British trading community in India have held throughout that, for the safety of India herself, certain statutory reservations must be made—such as the Army, foreign affairs, finance and so forth: also that there must be certain provisions such as shall preclude either the British or their trade being legislated on to a basis of non-equality—in other words, of their waking up one day to find themselves legislated into the position of foreigners in a country which they, more than anyone else, have created as one of the great world powers of to-day. On the question of these reservations and safeguards, and of their absolute and undoubted right to them, the British will admit of no question and indeed, the principle has already been definitely accepted by the Conference.

The question of secession, however, is somewhat different, for unless it is cleared up beforehand it threatens to wreck the Conference. For the past three months Mr. Gandhi and his "confreres" have been saying openly that they are going to demand the right of India's secession from the Empire. This question cuts right across the most important of the principles agreed to at the first session of the Conference, namely, an All-India federation; the absolute basis of such a federation obviously postulates the participation of the Ruling Princes; they, however, made it a condition precedent to their agreement to enter that India should remain an integral part of the Empire, and there is no doubt but that the Princes would refuse to participate in the All-India federation did they think that there was any question of India seceding. If, therefore, this matter of secession is raised by the Congress, the Chairman will be faced with one of two alternatives. Either he will hold that the question of secession is inadmissible because, apart from any other reason, it would, by excluding the Princes, at once destroy all chances of a federation, or, in the alternative, he would admit it with all that such an admission would entail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

If, taking the first alternative, the Chairman rules the whole question as being inadmissible, and the matter is not cleared up beforehand, the Congress delegates will have the perfect right to say that they have been brought to the Conference under false pretences.

If, on the other hand, the issue is raised, it is tantamount to re-opening the entire question of an All-India federation, and the remaining delegates would doubtless take up the attitude that if the most important and spontaneous agreement is to be re-opened, just because two or three new delegates wished so to do, there would be no finality in anything and further discussions would be a waste of time.

From every point of view, therefore, it would seem that this question should be settled now.

When first the Conference assembled a good deal of criticism was heard to the effect that no agenda had been drawn up by the Government. So essential was it, however, to establish the fact that all parties were assembling with completely open minds, that the lack of an agenda was undoubtedly a wise thing. The position now, however, is different. Certain broad principles have tentatively and conditionally been accepted, and to that extent the Conference will reassemble with closed minds; closed that is, so far as the principles themselves are concerned, but still open as to the best methods by which these principles can be implemented.

OUT WITH THE AGENDA.

The obvious step now, therefore, is for Mr. MacDonald's Government to draw up and publish a detailed agenda. That will at once rule out such, to my mind, wild suggestions as the right of secession from the Empire. But this agenda should be published now; it will be too late when the Conference itself is about to resume.

There is one other matter only which I have space to mention, one which, unlike the last, is a matter of principle and not merely of procedure. There has arisen a tendency to ignore the all-important constituent units of the proposed federation and to envisage only the coping stone of the federal centre. It is possible that some of our Indian friends have adopted this attitude out of a genuine fear that provincial autonomy might be fobbed off on them in places of that which they seem to value so much more highly, namely, the responsible Government at the centre. None the less, until the component units of the federation, the confederate States, have been constituted, it is surely idle to consider exclusiveely the federal centre; for until confederate States have been established there is surely nothing to federalize.

Moreover, if the federal Government is going to be evolved on a basis which shall be worthy of India, it will be evolved only after surmounting the host of difficulties which lie ahead. With the best will in the world, and with the desire that we all have got to get matters stabilized and settled as quickly as possible, this federal Government must surely take some years to work out when the innumerable points on which prior agreement has to be reached are taken into consideration. No such delays however, need take place in the case of the confederate States, for they, as separate entities, have only got to consider the evolving of their own constitutions in such a manner as to satisfy the national characteristics and difficulties of each as well as the susceptibilities of the more important communities: a difficult task, but not approaching the difficulty of the former.

A SUGGESTION.

The sooner, therefore, that provincial Round Table Conferences can be set up the sooner will there be something to feleralize, and the sooner will India feel the reality of Parliament's determination to give her the vital principles of self-government.

The reality of self-government can be secured for India only by building up from the units below, and not by the unreal and top-heavy method of devolution from above.

India cannot be governed like a British county by direct, executive order from Delhi. It can only be governed piece-meal, unit by unit, whether these units are called provinces or confederate States. It is infinitely more important, therefore, to push on now with the provincial Constitutions than it is to spend overmuch thought on the ultimate evolution of the centre, for whatever is decided now is bound subsequently to be modified as the confederate States develop their own national Governments. Eventually the centre Government is going to be what the provinces make it. The growing point is in the States themselves; that is where the life of the plant is to be found.

Let us therefore give immediate facilities to each State to evolve its own provincial Government along the lines to which its native genius impels it, then, and then only, will the political structure contain the germs of reality and contentment.—"The Spectator."

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Millions of money have flowed through their created organisation. No less than £1,591,000 has been handed out in prizes and £571,000 given to twenty-two Irish hospitals. Another million pounds at least will be the prize-money in the current Derby Sweepstake, and another £350,000 to the hospitals.

Remember that practically two-thirds of that vast sum of money comes from England. Money has been received from every country in the world, except Russia.

The figure behind the scenes of this immense success is Captain Spencer Freeman whose home is in Purley, Surrey Mr. J. McGrath, of the Free State, directs while Captain Freeman organises in a quiet and unassuming manner. He works fourteen hours a day, and he never tires and he never loses his temper.

He has fashioned the organisation to such a pitch of efficiency that there is never any need for him to lose his temper. He has made the Irish sweepstake run on oiled bearings.

The man himself is a romance. He began life in London, and as a child went with his family to South Africa. There he earned the whole of his education up to college by scholarships.

His ambition was to be an engineer, and so he journeyed to the United States as a young man.

His first earning job of work was to sweep out a machine shop in the construction factory of the Pullman Car Company of America.

He will tell you—if you can get him to talk, which is not easy—that he is still proud of beginning life as an engineer's shop cleaner.

Later, in one of the American motorcar works of Detroit, Captain Freeman was a specialist in curing noises. His particular job was to deal with cars brought back from road tests and reported on as unduly noisy. He had to find the cause of the noise and to cure it. He did this until the beginning of the war.

AS A PRIVATE.

Then he returned to England and enlisted as a private. He was sent to France and gained a commission. Eventually he was placed in charge of the "unserviceable section" depot of the Army Service Corps at Rouen.

Unserviceable parts came back to that report from a hundred and one different types of motor-cars and lorries from the armies in France and Captain Freeman had to see that unusable scrap was made into new spare parts.

The late Lord Northcliffe called, with generals and staff officers, at that depot one day, and after inspection took Captain Freeman on one side and said "My boy, you are the rare person in the Army—the round peg in the round hole."

It was at Rouen that Captain Freeman met his wife. She was a W. A. A. C. in the office of an adjoining stores. They were married when the war was over, and the war-time friendship has meant unreckoned happiness.

FIRST EXPERIENCE.

A Derby competition in London some few years ago gave Captain Freeman his first experience of the organisation needed for sweepstakes. He went afterwards to Switzerland to run sweepstakes, and there learned immeasurably useful information of the devices of post office and government officials who have to try to short-circuit sweepstakes.

The idea of an Irish sweepstake came to Captain Freeman after studying the conditions in Tasmania. Sweepstakes may be conducted in Tasmania, but not in Australia officially. Tasmania is on the doorstep of Australia just as Ireland is in relation to England.

If, he thought, Tasmania can do it and make a success, why not Ireland?

Eventually, the Parliamentary Bill for Irish Free State sweepstakes was passed by the Dail. The way was clear to benefit the hospitals of Ireland and to give ticket holders throughout the world a chance of thousands of pounds.

So the office was opened by Mr. J. McGrath and Captain Freeman and the great sweepstake adventure was born.

TASK OF ISLAM TO-DAY

Rigidity Of Religious System Challenged

"Id-ul-Azhd" was celebrated at the London Mosque, 63, Melrose Road, Southfields, S. W. 18, where the Imam, Maulvi Farzand Ali entertained a large number of people.

After the reception, an address, presided over by Lord Meston, was given by Professor H. A. R. Gibb upon "Islam and Progress."

The lecturer said that object of his address was to Challenge the view that Islam was a rigid and immovable religious system and to show that it had successfully adapted its intellectual appeal to the changing outlook of suecessive generation. Every religion found it necessary to explain and rationalize its conception of God, to develop a theology, in terms of the intellectual conceptions of its time, and to accommodate its theology to changing intellectual needs. The great vitality of Islam was due to the fact that it had accepted this law of progress. It came into the world with a great religious conception a doctrine of the intimate and direct relation existing between God and man, based upon a deep religious experience.

The majority of the Arabs could grasp its lofty moral and intellectual implication, but outside Arabia Islam came into contact with a developed theology, and eventually defined its own theological doctrines, but without surrendering anything of its essential spirit. It had still, however, to co-ordinate these doctrines with the philosophical conception of the age, and this occasioned a long and bitter struggle. The first school of rationalizers were prepared to purchase an agreement with this philosophy at the cost of compromising on doctrines which were felt to be essential, but the great body of Islam refused to ratify the bargain' The gap was at length closed in a manner which preserved intact the basic religious experience of Islam. The sweeping wave of popular mysticism in the following centuries set a new problem of accommodation. Islam met it in bart by stressing its original basis of personal communion with God, but also by compromising, for the first time in its history, with the baser metal of darwishism. If since then it has given an impression of immobility, it is due to the stability of intellectual outlook in the Muslim world, which made no calls upon it to meet fresh demands.

But it is to this task that Islam is called to-day, and in spite of a natural reluctance to embark on a process which is apt to beget schisms and bitterness, the task cannot be avoided, for the process already begun. The old Aristotelian universe in which Islamic theology was worked out been swept away, and to define religious truth in terms of a conception which is no longer believed to be true is not only a contradiction in terms but to the religious spirit also rank disloyalty. Islam cannot abstract itself from the movements that are shaking the Western world to which it belongs, and in the rapid march of thought the old appeal will fall on deaf ears, if it is not couched in language which can be understood and appreciated by the men of to-day.

How far, the lecturer asked, is the world of Islam preparing to meet the demand? There are some in India who are striving in that direction, but in Egypt and the Arab lands the religious leaders seems to be going back instead of forward. They may be doing great service to Islam in retrieving what was endangered in the old compromise with saintworship, but that in itself does nothing towards meeting the need of a modern statement of the Faith. Islam needs the best thought that every Muslim can give to it. Its religious experience is indestructible, but the great historic community is in danger which will loom more and more threateningly, if steps are not taken now. The Muslims themselves must alone decide how to meet it, but it is of the essence of the problem to bring in the religious leaders and religious schools as allies in the task, and if the unity of Islam is to be maintained, it must be done not only in India but also throughout the length and breadth of the Muslim world. It may need several generations, but unless it is begun now, ground will be lost that may never be retrieved. It is not our business to try to set limits to the process, for the truths of religious experience cannot ultimately be in conflict with the truth of intellectual comprehension.

After this lecture, Mr. Abdullah contended that no relaxation in regard to Quranic injunctions or devotional practices as initiated by the Prophet was required or would be tolerated.—"Mussalman."

TOWARDS BRIGHTER CRICKET

A Symposium Of Views

The "John Bull" received by last mail publishes a symposium of views of its readers on how to brighten up the game of Cricket. Below are reproduced some of the views which will be read with interest by Cricket enthusiasts in India.

I would add a stimulus to the fortunes of the lesser counties, too long over-shadowed by the giants, by forming a first and second division of first and second-class counties, each consisting of fourteen clubs playing an equal number of matches.

I would retain the present system of scoring, as it has enlivened the game already.

At the season's end the two leaders in the second division would exchange places with the two lowest in the first.

Thus clubs and players would be all out for every point, as there would be both a financial and sporting interest.—"D. Anderson, Cheshire."

THE SPIRIT.

New and revised laws will never brighten cricket to any great extent.

The solution rests with the players themselves, and not until they realise that cricket is a game, not a life and death struggle for championship honours and imposing averages, will it be speeded up.

Our greatest need is forceful captains with the will-to-win spirit, who, if they cannot win, will at least give the other side a sporting chance to do so.

What we need to brighten cricket is bright cricketers.—"B. Bevan, Mon."

SAFETY LAST.

Let us put a check on that monotonous game of "Safety First."

Put a limit to the number of balls a batsman shall be allowed to play without making a run. Failing a certain number in so many overs, he should be declared out.

This would produce smart fielding, enterprising batting, and make it possible to get the matches finished.

We should know that every ball was being played for all it was worth, and the game would be brightened up considerably.—"M. Bernard, Surrey."

APEX.

The most attractive innovation to stimulate interest in cricket would be to group the counties into three sections—Northern, Midland and West, Eastern and Southern districts—for the purpose of arranging a series of triangular games.

Each would have its own selectors to pick the players chosen as the best season's eleven to take part in what should be really representative matches, and, after meeting each other, finally to decide the Triangular Championship between the two best teams.—"W. W., Bromsgrove."

BEATING THE CLOCK.

Matches of one innings per side and played to a finish would provide brighter cricket. The better team would then reap the fruits of victory.

Stonewalling for time and a draw is dull and uninteresting to player and spectator.

It savours, too, of unfairness when a captain is forced to declare an innings closed, with the possibility of defeat, when a substantial lead has been registered.

Brisker scoring, less wasted time, longer recuperation between matches for players, and altogether snappier games would result.—"J. F., Liverpool."

YOUTH'S RISK.

Introduce more youngsters into the teams. Cricket is a game, but the old players are inclined to make it a deadly serious business They are clever, of course, but one cannot call their play lively.

The younger players take more risks, which increases the excitement, and they really seem to enjoy the game better than the more experienced men do.—"Bowler, Hednesford."

SPORTY CAPTAINS.

Writing at the end of opening week, it appears that the new 15 points rule has already enlivened the game sufficiently for the true cricket-lover.

Mr. Lyon and Mr. Fender, the Gloucester and Surrey captains, opened the brighter cricket movement by their gallant actions in the recent match, and this new system will persuade most other captains—not against their wills—to emulate them.

Even Lancashire, supposed to be one of the best exponents of the slow-motion game, played really bright cricket in its opening match.

Cricket is bright enough. Hands off!—"Satisfied, Lancashire."

TRAIN THE "FANS."

The only part of cricket that needs brightening is the spectator. After the feverish excitement of the football season he finds cricket dull.

Train youths to understand cricket as well as football. Let them see that cricket is not so easy as it looks.

Physical fitness and a certain aptitude are sufficient for football, but the quick eye, deft touch, restraint and courtesy inseparable from cricket are only attained after long and serious practice.—"F. N., Aintree."

BUSY SCORERS.

Award more runs for boundaries: six for a boundary hit, and eight for a hit over the ropes. This would induce batsmen to hit boundaries oftener, and all hitters would be of double worth.

Slow batsmen, content with singles, would have to aim more frequently at the larger "bait."

Fieldsmen would have to spread out more, lessening excuses for batsmen being cramped. This would allow greater freedom and variety for strokes.—"Square-Leg, London, E. C."

TIME'S UP!

Make the "doping" of wickets illegal. It would be for the good of the game, and for the good of the players themselves, if batsmen were less pampered.

Have all matches played to a finish in two days, making the playing day one of 7 hours 20 minutes. Play one inning per team only, and limit each batsman's stay at the wicket to forty minutes.—"Googly, Creetown."

BOWLER SCORES.

Under the present rules of cricket a bowler gets no reward for having bowled a maiden over.

I would suggest that when a maiden over has been bowled it should count say four runs to the side in the field, to be reckoned in as extras.

This would give the bowlers the encouragement they need, in these days of perfect wickets, and would stop teams trying to play out time when they are in danger of losing.—"W. Perry Hucknall."

Fix a maximum run for bowlers, say, 5 yards. The present gallop of about 15 yards wastes time and bores the spectators.—"M. E. Kempton, Essex."

Abolish the ridiculous leg theory, which involves the loss of hours during a match, sending down balls no self-respecting batsman will touch.—"J. G., Cheltenham."

What a sight to see the players run out to field instead of crawling as though they are carrying some heavy burden and under a state of depression!—"J. W. R., Birmingham."

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SUPPORTED BY **Miss TARA, JAMSHEDJI, MAKANDA and HADD**
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A MASTERPIECE OF ABIDING INTEREST.
A SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Brilliant DIALOGUES, Sparkling SONGS,
Bewitching DANCES.

See ZILLOO in her finest screen role.
Hear ZILLOO in a swift-moving drama.
SEE
SHYAMLAL THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE AND THE LURE OF DRINKS, DAMSELS AND DANCES.

HE HAD A BEAUTIFUL HOME, OBEDIENT WIFE, DUTIFUL SON BUT HE WAS NOT HAPPY. HE CRAVED FOR WEALTH. AND WHAT DID WEALTH BRING IN ITS TRAIL?

IMPERIAL CINEMA

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Public Notices

COORG SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 50 tons Milwa chilta and 15 tons Basola bukni. Delivery will be made at the Fraserpet Koti, early in August. Tenders should reach this Office on or before 1st July, 1931, and will be opened on July 2nd. For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, COORG, MERCARA.

Chief Forest Office, Coorg,
Mercara, the 4th June, 1931.
3124

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHAGANLAL PREMCHAND PAREKH, Cloth Merchant, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower .....Deceased.

PREMCHAND NANDLAL PAREKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the father of the deceased retired, Merchant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, outside the Fort Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 1st day of June, 1931.
Messrs. PATEL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3122

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.,

BONAFIDE.

TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. B. G. PAREKH AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of 30, Hammam Street, Fort, Furniture such as Chesterfield Sets, chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, safes, easy chairs, office chairs, meat safe, baskets, Cabinets, bookcase, drawing rooms sets etc., etc.

Property on view.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been brought for sale).

By order of an European Concerned Household Furniture including white ennamelled almyrahs, and chest drawers, single glass door cupboards, marble top centre tables, washing tables, tapestry lined sofas, one big mirror, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, palm stands, towel horse, writing tables, chairs with and without arms, Bent wood rocking chair, Photo Frames, meat safe, hat and umbrella stands, etc.

Furniture on view.

Terms: 50 per cent deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF WALKESHWAR ROAD AND BANGANGA ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Shamji Girdhar Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Jamnadas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th October 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road Containing 1045-3 and 5 Square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No 16541, New Survey Nos. 1/7261 part and 3/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 118 Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3129, 3131 (1) and 3130 and Street Nos. 242, 7-9-11 and 240A and 3 and 3 and 5 and bounded on the East by Walkeshwar Road, on the West by Banganga Road, on the North partly by the property of Gopaldas Manilal and partly by Banganga Road, and partly by the temple property of Ramji Chimnaji and on the South partly by the property of Gordhandas Vishandas and partly by the property of the Trustees of Vithoba Vasudeo and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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x Kaga ,,	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	----	@13 ,,
e rukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July

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Katsuta ,,	22000	8 July	14 July

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Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed

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A. G. GRAY,
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931.

WORLD IS GOING REPUBLICAN

—:o:—

Ramanand Chatterji Asks Indian Princes To Take Lesson From History.

REPLY TO SIR MANUBHAI'S BIKANER SPEECH

DOES HE WANT STATES SUBJECTS TO REMAIN AS SLAVES?

The third sessions of the Indian States' People's Conference was held at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. The President, Babu Ramanand Chatterjee was taken in a procession to the dais and was given a heavy welcome by all the delegates and visitors. The whole auditaorium and the galleries were full to their utmost capacity by delegates who came from different parts of India to ventilate their grievances. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the President and the delegates said:

MR. TAIRSEE'S WELCOME ADDRESS

—:o:—

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman, Reception Committee in the course of his speech said:—

Brother Delegates,—I consider it an honour and privilege extend to you, on behalf of the Reception Committee, a hearty and cordial welcome. I repeat I consider it an honour and privilege,—and believe me when I say that these are no formal words—to welcome you, knowing that each of you is a representative of an Indian States whose problem is practically and substantially the same as of the other 561 entities, euphemistically called "states",—but which really are "estates" with rulers as landlords, and subjects as tenants without the benefit of a Rent Act —with an area equal to the third of the whole of India, and with a population which is one fifth of the whole population of India, and whose "rent" comes to about Rs. 517,500,000 a year. You will thus see the extent of our interest in the problem of Indian States. We are 7 crores of oppressed, and hence politically depressed, class of Indians, and hence the need of co-operation between us is as great, as our stake is large. That is the "raison d'etre" of the Indian States Peoples Conference. You all know this much better than I can tell, because one and all of you have felt the difficulties under which we have to work in a 'milieu' in which rulers, believe that they are rulers by the Divine Right of Kings, being as it were, born out of the mouth of Brahama, and who have claimed to be powerful semi-divinities, a law unto themselves and acknowledging no duties to us, whom they consider as but dust under their feet.

"MILIEU" OF OUR WORK.

That being the 'milieu' in which subjects of Indian States live and have their being, you will agree that the Indian States People's Conference has to work under most unfavourable and chilling conditions. When it is borne in mind that our organization is limited, and considering the extent of our field and largeness of problem, and remembering that it has not that perfection which political idealists expect of an institution that is but human, I am sure you will agree with me, that if the Indian States People Conference has not achieved all that it would have liked to, what little it has done is one on which it may well congratulate itself. I know that institutions, like the balance sheets, are judged by "returns," and I would have left the matter at that, to be judged by achievements,—were it not that attempts have been made by those who ought to know better to belittle its work and its worth. As I believe that least said is soonest mended I will content myself with saying that I know of no other states people organization, having the same or like object, that in its results can compare with the Indian States People Conference. I give herein below some of the achievements of the Indian States People's Conference. Those who desire to know more are referred to the reports of its work and working.

OUR "DIVIDENDS".

1. Held two sessions of the Conference, one in December 1927, the other in May 1929 and has collected and spent, within last three years and a half of its existence, for the advancement of its aims and objects about Rs. 30,000.

2. A deputation consisting of Messrs. B. S. Pathik, Manilal Kothari, Ramanarayan Chaudhry, D. V. Gundappa, Chhotalal Sutaria, and Balvantray Mehta, with Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, the President of the first sessions, as the leader, was appointed to wait on the authorities of the Congress in the Madras Sessions to press upon them the necessity of adopting the cause of the Conference by the Congress, and it was due to the efforts of the Deputation, that the Congress passed a Resolution, for 'the first time' in its history, urging upon the Princes to introduce responsible Government in their States. The convention thus established has continued to be observed at all subsequent Congress Sessions.

3. Carried on agitation against the composition, terms of reference, and procedure of the Butler Committee.

4. Carried on agitation against the theory of direct relations with the Crown, and against the fantastic scheme of Sir Leslie Scott.

5. A deputation consisting of Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar and Sjt. P. L. Chudgar, was sent to England to educate British Public Opinion on our behalf while the Butler Committee was sitting there.

Those who are interested in the particulars of the work done there are referred to the brochure "The work in England of the Deputation."

6. A memorandum was submitted to the Butler Committee,

7. Sent representatives to the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta.

8. (a) A committee was appointed to look into these pacific allegations made against the ruler of Patiala State.

(b) The Committee took written and oral evidence, and published its report known as the "Indictment of Patiala."

(c) Carried on agitation for Government Enquiry into the affairs of the Patiala State.

(d) Exposed the nature of the Fitz-Patrick Enquiry.

REPRESENTATION AT R.T.C.

9. Carried on agitation to secure representation for the People of the States at the Round-Table Conference.

10. Carried on agitation against the oppression of the people in the States of Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Mewar etc.

11. Submitted a memorandum, on the question of Forced Labour" in States, to the delegates going to Geneva.

12. Published a pamphlet exposing the system of administration in vogue in Jamnagar State.

13. Collected materials about the conditions of rule in the States of Bikaner, Patiala, Bhopal, Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jamnagar, Idar, Gondal Dhrangadhra and others States, and gave publicity to most of these reports in the form of a series of articles in the press.

14. Helped to organize Provincial Conferences of the people of the states both in Rajputana and the Punjab.

15. Holding of the present 3rd sessions of the Indian States People Conference.

I do not wish to be understood to say that our organisation is perfect, and needs no change, that there is no room for betterment and larger effort. But to ask for that, and take means in that direction is one thing, and to say that it has done nothing and should be scrapped is another. I welcome all criticism that is constructive, but have no sympathy and patience with the one which forgets the past mistakes the present and realities of the situation and asks for a clean state, as if there can be a clean state to write upon in the affairs of men and nations. Institutions must take their facts from the past, and their inspiration from the present to work for the future.

DESIRABILITY OF CHANGE OF 'VENUE'.

It has been said that Indian States People's Conference has been meeting so far in Bombay, and hence in British India,—the present being, as we say in sport its "hat trick" sessions,—as it has met here three times in succession. I admit that this is its weak spot, and whatever the reasons for this in the past, I think the Conference will serve its aims and objects better, if it now meets in an Indian State. That it has not been possible to hold any sessions in an Indian State speaks ill for freedom of speech and association in the States, but this must be over come. I would be pleased if representatives of an Indian State present here invite the conference, to their States, if not I will like to show my 16th century Cutch to you all, and invite the next sessions there. When the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad thought of holding its Session in Cutch, many raised their heads unbelievingly, but the Session was held there, and it was a success and there was no interference either by the State or the State Officials. If the Indian States People in-conference- assembled accept my invitation. I can assure them of hospitality for which Cutch is well-known. The delegates I do not anticipate there will be or can be any objection, as Rao of Cutch is the Pro-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and he cannot possibly object to our sessions in his territory.

PRESENT SITUATION —ITS IMPORTANCE.

Brother delegates, you know the present is the turning point in the history of peoples of Indian States. I do not propose to dwell at any undue length, on the gravity and importance of this moment, not only because other thoughtful and experienced speakers, speaking on the specific propositions to be placed before you would surely have much to address you on that subject, but also because the whole country is throbbing with the urge of the moment, the impulse of the crisis, the rising wave of emotion and conviction, which I am certain will brook no obstacle in its path and will bear our barque safely into the longed for heaven of Swaraj. His Excellency Lord Irwin in his farewell address to the Chamber of Princes has sounded a note of encouragement and also of warning. This I consider a happy augury. I will, however, I trust, be allowed this indulgence If I seek in the fewest possible words to indicate the special significance of this occasion to us, the Indian State People's Conference. We all desire, I am sure, that the long awaited Swaraj should not prove a mirage. It has been our goal, ever since the Conference was instituted, to secure for the people of Indian States institutions of self-government in the States. Here now has come an opportunity, a turning point in the history of all India, and every part of it which commands every son and daughter of that glorious mother to seek and realise the birthright of her children, which,—I would be charitable and say,—the vicissitudes of our history have hitherto denied us. The Indian States through their leading representatives have agreed to federating on terms of equality with the rest of India; and the powers that be have also agreed, that on such a federation coming into being, the new entity will be endowned with all effective authority and powers of responsible Self-government. This, you will agree, is a great step forward. However I hasten to add that I am fully aware we have so far only sown the seed,—if even that much: and that the plant has yet to be tended long and arduously before we can ever hope to reap and garner and enjoy the fruit. It is a trite saying that "well begun is half done."

ATTEMPTS AT BACK SLIDING.

I trust that what is so well—begun will end in 'whole and well done." I would not have referred to this, were it not that attempts in certain quarters have been made on behalf of Princes to resile from the position accepted at the Round Table Conference. It is therefore necessary to say clearly and definitely that unless the People's of States are guaranteed freedom of speech, thought and association, and safety of person and property, and other fundamental rights are incorporated in Federal Constitution with appeal to the Federal Court in case of breach, and unless State's People are assured of their due place by election in the Indian Legislatures, their aspirations are not likely to be satisfied, and the condition of Indian States which now is sore will be an open wound liable to septecemia, and may call for operation. I am an optimist. I have faith and am not afraid of my faith, even if it should seem like superstition to the uninitiate and the impatient. My optimism, consists in the conviction that India has had a long, dark, frightful night now happily ending in a glorious dawn a glow on our horizon, with the promise of a day not a whit lecc happy and glorious than those we have had in the classic age of our national story. I know the clouds are still there in the eastern,—or shall I say the western-sky-contrary to the rules of astronomy. But here comes in my Faith, and Hope born of that Faith. I have Faith in the wisdom and sagacity of the leaders of India, be they born in the purple of the Prince or the cottage of the peasant. I have Faith in the patriotic fervour of every class and every rank. And so I hope and believe the Dawn which is even now aglow on our horizon will be followed by the truly oriental sunrise, dispelling the clouds of distrust and suspicion, destroying the vapours of depression, suppression and oppression, and of exploitation, and heralding a new life, and new strength, which will once more take us to our rightful place in the comity of nations.

APPEAL TO PRINCES.

Before I close I will like to express a hope that the Rulers of Indian States will recognise the spirit of the times, and recognising it, respond by a beneficial gesture. Will not the Princes rise to the occasion and make this critical moment in the history of the country a golden epoch in the history of Indian States? What might be voluntarily conceded today will have a grace and a substance, a beauty and a joy, which to-morrow might not be there, even if we succeed in achieving our objective by other means. I am temperamentally averse to threatening; and so I would not use any expression which might in the least indicate the People of Indian States resolve to have recourse to measures, for the vindication of the Rights of the People, whose efficacy has only too recently and palpably been tried and proved. Time enough, I think to consider of measures to meet particular eventualities when those eventualities develop.

I needs must leave the final issue to Time. The Conference will now proceed to its deliberations on the specific matters to be placed before it. But before I conclude, let me once again impress upon you the importance of the moment and the critical nature of the decisions we have to take. Let us not be deflected by passion or prejudice. Let us no be misled by rhetoric or swayed by sophistry, or stampeded into hasty resolves by sheer imitation. Le us calmly consider our case, and temperately present it, and I make no question but that the powers that be must respond to our appeal. The spirit of the Age demand it, and it has never been known to demand in vain.

BABU RAMANAND CHATTERJI'S ADDRESS

Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee in the course of his presidential address said:—

I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me to preside over your deliberations this year. My diffidence was due to the fact that the person chosen to occupy this chair has to discharge very onerous duties which require certain qualifications which I do not possess. I have no personal knowledge of the details of administration or of the political conditions of the Indian States, and my studies on those subjects have not been sufficiently extensive and deep.

Like the British school of Political thought which considers that India is Britains domestic concern, in which it would be impertinence for foreign outsiders to meddle there is a kind of sentiment among some Indian Princes which prompts them to think and sometimes to say openly that if anything has to be done in relation to their States they will themselves do it, if and when they think it necessary. Even if the people of the Indian States and the people of British India were such utter strangers to one another as for example, the Abyssinians and the Eskimos are, we might have taken some interest in the affairs of our Indian States neighbours on the principle of the saying of the Roman author Terence, "I am a man; I deem nothing that relates to man a matter foreign to myself."

"Only little-minded persons think, "This man is our own, or this man is a stranger"; but to noble minded persons the whole world is kin."

INDIA IS ONE.

It is unnecessary to quote other testimonies to India's oneness. This oneness embraces both Indian India and British India. Men of the same races, castes and creeds dwell in the Indian States and the parts of British India which lie in their vicinity, and there is every kind of social intercourse and of social relationship between the same groups dwelling near one another.

In foreign relations British India and Indian India are treated as one unit. The Indian Delegation to the League of Nations includes some Indian Princes or other, thus showing that the two are not separate entities. The disabilities suffered abroad by Indians are suffered both by British an Indian States' subjects.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS ATTITUDE

The Indian National Congress has been since its birth, the most important and the most representative political organisation in India. Until recent years the members of the Congress and its leaders had for various reasons refrained from expressing any opinion on the administration of the Indian States and their general condition. But fortunately this is no longer the case. At the last Calcutta session of the Congress on January 1, 1929 a motion made by Mr. Manilal Kothari and seconded by Mr. Satyamurti asked for the introduction of responsible Government in the Indian States and urged their rulers to make declarations guaranteeing to their subjects the elementary rights of citizenship with a view to making India a homogenous nation. This motion was carried. This resoluton gives a clear indication of the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the Indian States.

I have already referred to the existence of the sentiment among some princes that, should it be necessary to do anything for the States, they would themselves do it. That is admittedly a natural sentiment. We should indeed hold our heads high, if we could declare that our Princes had set an example to the British Indian Government in various directions.

DON'T WANT BENEVOLENT AUTOCRATS

It must be plain to every intelligent prince that, whatever the power and wisdom of a benevolent autocrat, they must be limited, as the power and wisdom of even the greatest of men are limited. It would also be plain to him that in no country and state can a succession of benevolent, powerful and wise autocrats be ensured. And even if it could be assured, it is a great defect of autocracies even of a benevolent type that in a benevolent autocracy the autocrat himself is practically the only patriot, and that, therefore, the power to do public good possessed by all the other possible patriots in the state or the country remain undeveloped and unused. This is a great loss to the State and to the world.

WORLD IS GOING REPUBLICAN

The second fact is that, if we count all the civilized independ- Persia have representative legislatures. Besides these, the ent countries of the world, large and small, we find that the majority are at present republics. Taking up a recent book of reference, I find that of the 70 independent countries of the world, 45 are republics. Of the remaining States, the kingdoms of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Sweden, Japan, Afghanistan and

(Continued On Page 8

MAHATMA AND "FRONTIER GANDHI" REACH BOMBAY.

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Stream Of Visitors At "Mani Bhuvan".

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Jawaharlal Visits Congress House

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Mahadev Desai arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning. He alighted at Dadar where he was received by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. and other Congress workers. He walked some distance and then motored to "Mani Bhuvan", his Bombay residence in Gamdevi.

His son Devidas Gandhi, Secretary Sjt. Piyarilal and Miraben also accompanied him. Mr. Mahadev Desai and other members of the party got down at Bombay Central. Khan Abdul Gaffar is staying with Gandhiji at "Mani Bhuvan."

A large number of Congress volunteers and others assembled at the Bombay Central to receive the "two Gandhis," but had to go back disappointed on knowing that they had alighted at Dadar to avoid demonstrations.

LEADERS REACH BOMBAY.

Among other notable arrivals on Tuesday morning were Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Sjt. Satishchandra Das-Gupta from Bengal, Dr. Alam and Sirdar Sardul Singh from the Punjab, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sjt. Kondavenkatappayya from Madras and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the General Secretary of the Congress from Allahabad.

STREAM OF VISITORS.

Gandhiji's arrival at "Mani Bhuvan" was followed by a continuous stream of visitors who called upon him and many of whom had discussions on various problems. They included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sjt. Abbas Tayabji, Sjt. Subashchandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, Sjt. Sen-Gupta, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Swami Satyadeva, Mr. Nariman and a number of other local Congress workers.

As usual crowds eager to have Gandhiji's "Darshan" collected outside "Mani Bhuvan" and shouted national slogans at short intervals.

PT. JAWAHARLAL VISITS CONGRESS HOUSE.

Pandit Jaawaharlal visited the Congress House in the morning and persuaded some disgruntled Congress volunteers who are still proving a source of constant trouble to the Congress Executive to give up that attitude and to behave peacefully.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

Informal discussions between members of the Working Committee and other All-India leaders who are now in the city continued till noon at "Mani Bhuvan" where they retired to their respective residences for meals.

Dr. Ansari arrived from Bhopal by the Punjab mail. He was received at the station by Messrs. Brelvi, Osman Sobani, and the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C.

Cawnpore Revelations

BRITISH PRESS' BITTER COMMENTS

"Gandhi Responsible For 400 Murders" !

LONDON, June 9.

Bitter comments have been evoked by the Cawnpore Commission's Report.

The "Morning Post" contrasts Mr. Sale who has been broken for "slowness" in taking action with General Dyer's similar fate for "rashness and precipitancy." It says that responsibility must be carried to the highest places and the higher the office the greater the responsibility.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that the whole affair is a sad commentary on the policy of relaxed control in India and easy-going rule.

The "Daily Mail's view is implied in a streamer headline "Gandhi responsible for 400 murders at Cawnpore."—Reuter.

DEVELOPING LONG DISTANCE AVIATION

—:o:—

Attempted Flight To Far East And Egypt

LONDON, June 9.

In pursuance of the policy of developing aircraft for long distance flights it is proposed to undertake flight to Middle East and Egypt. The pliots selected Air Squadron Leawer O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant D. G. L. Bett. If the flight is successful attempts will be made to fly to South Africa or India.—Reuter.

Sind Nationalist Muslims Favour Jt. Electorates

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 8.

The Sind Nationalist Muslims met here in conference yesterday under the chairmanship of Abdul Jabar, pleader and formed themselves into the Sindh Provincial Nationalist Muslim Committee. They passed resolutions favouring joint electorates, separation of Sindh, boycott of Italian goods and promotion of Swadeshi.—A. P.

PRESERVE RIGHTS OF VILLAGERS.

Amraoti Conference's Recommendation To Congress.

YEOTMAL, June 8.

The first Amraoti Taluqa Political Conference held yesterday at Amraoti under the presidency of Dr. Tambe has adopted a resolution suggesting that the following should be added to the Karachi Congress resolution regarding fundamental rights at the end, namely, "recognition and preservation of the rights of villagers over forest produce in the adjoining State Forests for the purpose of grazing, thatching, fencing, fuel and other agricultural and domestic requirements, with due safeguards for the preservation and plantation of valuable timber and development of forest industries.—A.P.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Elected President

MADURA, June 8.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has been elected President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Mr. S. Satyamurthi Vice-President.—A. P.

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